

[[CLOWES. ON STERUM A. — 1602.]]







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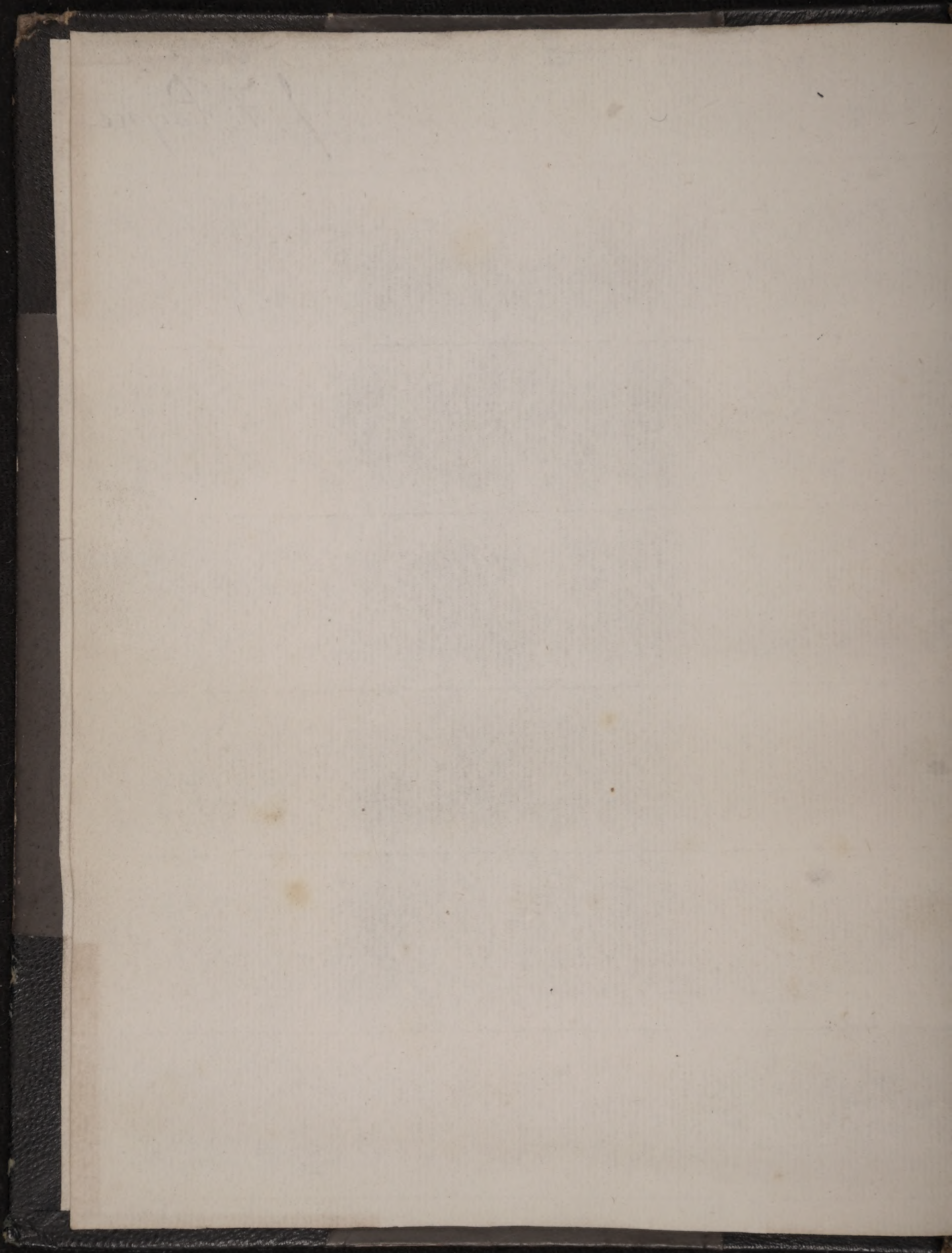
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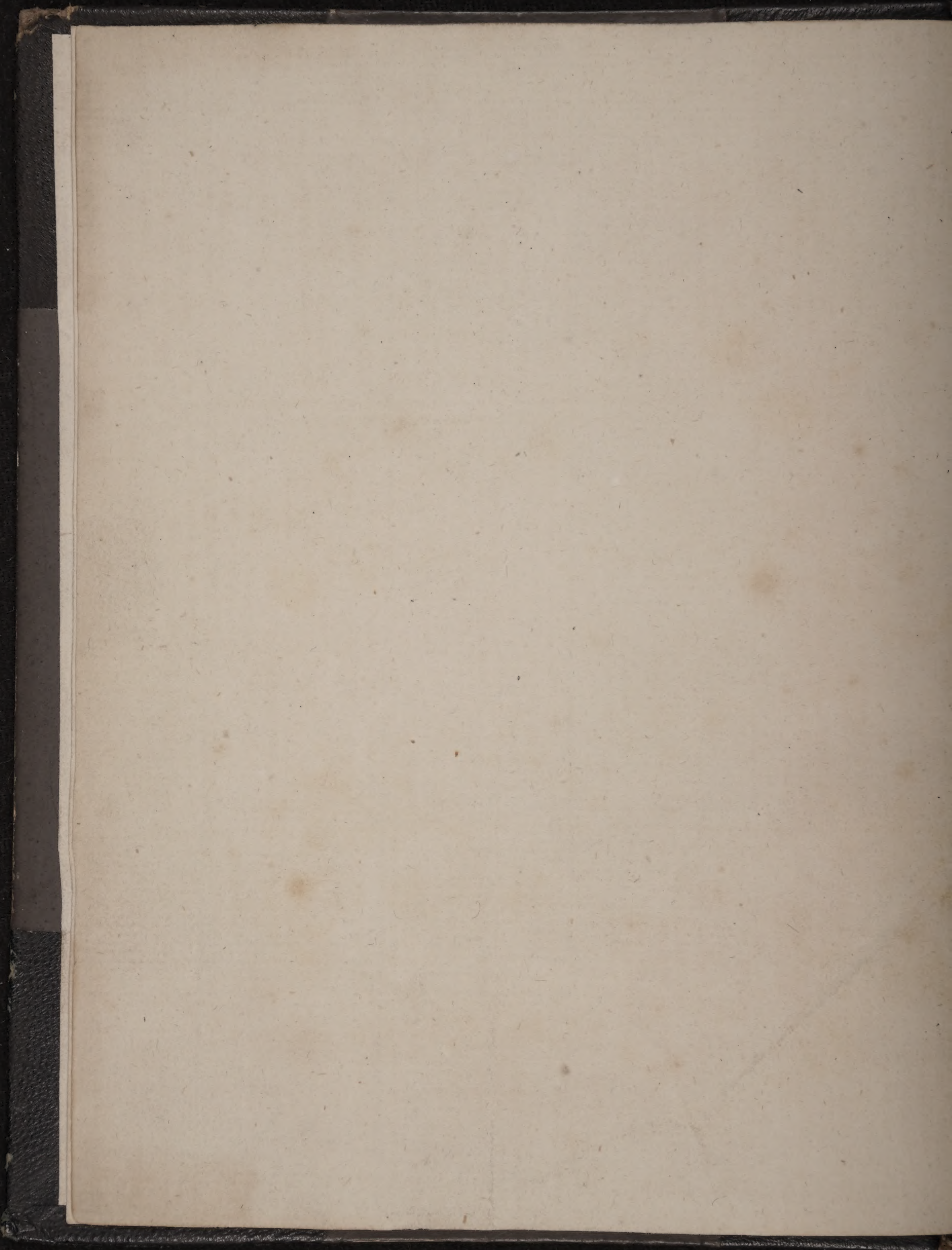
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J. F. Payne

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A RIGHT
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*Treatise, for the Artificiall Cure of
that Malady called in Latin Struma, and
in English, the Evill, cured by Kinges and
Queenes of England.*

Very necessary for all young Practizers
of Chyrurgery.

Written by WILLIAM CLOWES, one of her Maiesties
Chyrurgions, in the yeare of our Lord. 1602.



Imprinted at London by Edward
Allde. 1602.

REV. J. W. ALLEN
AND WIFE
CARE OF THE
METHODIST CHURCH
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1870



WELLS BROS. BOOKS
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



The Epistle to the Reader.



When I considered with my selfe (curteous and friendly Reader) the graue & wise saying of Tully: that Honour maintaineth Artes, wherby men are greatly addicted to study: So, as it is said, if a man looke into the course of this world, and into humane affayres, yee shall finde that such Artes as serue the peoples necessity, & haue their necessarie vse in the common wealth, haue been greatly esteemed, and the Professors thereof highly rewarded. Amongst a number of which lawdable Artes & Sciences, let vs make our consideration of Chirurgery, the maintainer and restorer of our healthes: For it is a most true receiued opinion amongst worthy writers, that Chirurgery is (indeede) an ancient part of Physicke, as it appeareth by Iaques Guillemcau of Orleans ordinary Chirurgian to the now French King: who auoucheth, that before Physick was inuented, created, or found out, Chirurgery was practized, and sufficiently knowne in al places: as it appeareth (saith he) by the testimonie of Homer, in the second booke of his Ilyades: who wrote the valiant enterprises, and trauels of Vlisses, as did Titus Liuius, the worthy actes and monuments of the Ancient Romaines. Moreouer, it is said, that Apollo for his skill, and Esculapius his sonne, were honoured (as Gods) of al the worthy Grecians; Podalerius and Machaon the two sonnes of Esculapius, were had in great honour & reputation, at the siedge of Troy, vnder Agamēnon, Captaine of the Grecians. Moreouer, Hippocrates the paragon of all ages, was highly esteemed by the Athenians: Erasistratus, of Noble Saleucus: Diocles, of Antigonus: Oribasius, of Iulian: Dioscorides, of Marcus Antonius, and Cleopatra: who followed the warres ouer Egipt, Parthia, Armenia, Persia, India and Siria: and all to augment and encrease their knowledge & skill. Last of all the said Worthyes, I heere nominate Gallen, who is called the light of all good learning: and hee also was greatly honoured of Traian the Emperour, and he followed the warres with

Epistle to the Reader.

him, ouer all Asia and Europa: I had heere likewise thought good to haue spoken somewhat of Paracelsus, but I must confesse his Doctrine hath a more pregnant sence, then my wit or reach is able to construe: onely this I can say by experience, that I haue practised certaine of his inuentions Chirurgicall, the which I haue found to be singular good, & worthy of great commendations. How be it, much strife I know there is between the Galenistes and the Paracelsians, as was in times past betweene Ajax and Vlisses, for Achilles Armour. Notwithstanding, for my part I will heere set vp my rest & contentation, how impertinent and vnseemely so euer it make shew: That is to say, if I finde (eyther by reason or experience) any thing that may be to the good of the Patients, and better increase of my knowledge & skil in the Arte of Chirurgery, be it eyther in Galen or Paracelsus; yea, Turke, Iewe, or any other Infidell: I will not refuse it, but be thankfull to God for the same. How be it, I will in no wise meddle with their Infidelity, though I imbrace their knowledge and skill in humane verities and inuentions, be it eyther in Physicke or Chirurgery, or any of the other laudable Sciences. Now I will discourse no further, untill a more fit opportunity be offered: But very briefly I meane heere to demonstrate and deliuer vnto the friendly Reader, the cure of a certaine vnnaturall tumor or abscesse, called in Latin, Struma: of the Arabians, Steophala: but generally, in English, it is called, the Kings or Queenes Euill: A disease repugnant to nature: which grieuous malady is knowne to be miraculously cured & healed, by the sacred hands of the Queenes most Royall Maiesty, euen by Diuine inspiration and wonderfull worke and power of God, aboue mans skill, Arte and expectation: Through whose Princely Clemency, a mighty number of her Maiestyes most Loyall subjects, and also many strangers borne, are dayly cured and healed, which otherwise would most miserably haue perished. For many of them (their pouerty was such) were not able to pay but a very little or nothing at all for their cure. And so I heere conclude, that as God by his diuine giftes, doth cure this Strumous Malady: so also of his great goodnes, he doth giue Artificiall giftes, for the curing of the said Infirmitie. But whereas Artificiall giftes doe many times fayle thee, doe his deuine giftes take place & reuaile: as after more at large shall appeare.

William Clowes, one of her Maiesties
Chirurgions.



Tho: Bonhami, in Medic: Doct.
Exastichon: In laudem Authoris.

CLVSIVSES dictus, melius sed **A**PERTIVSES:
Clausa aperis, alios quæ latuere prius,
Regalisq; mali causam, auxiliūq; **R**ECLVDENS,
Doctus Apollineæ porrigis artis opem.
Multi **A**sclepiadæ frustra hanc petiere coronam,
Solutus habet, palmam hanc tradit **A**pollo tibi.

F I N I S.



Thomas Folkys of Lincolns Inne
Gent. in commendation of William
Clowes his booke.

BY long experience and by practise great,
Time hath affoorded to this painfull man
A helpfull cure, which heeretofore to treat,
The greatest Clarkes haue doubted how & whan.
To cure the same giue *Clowes* due praise therefore,
That hath performed this and many more.

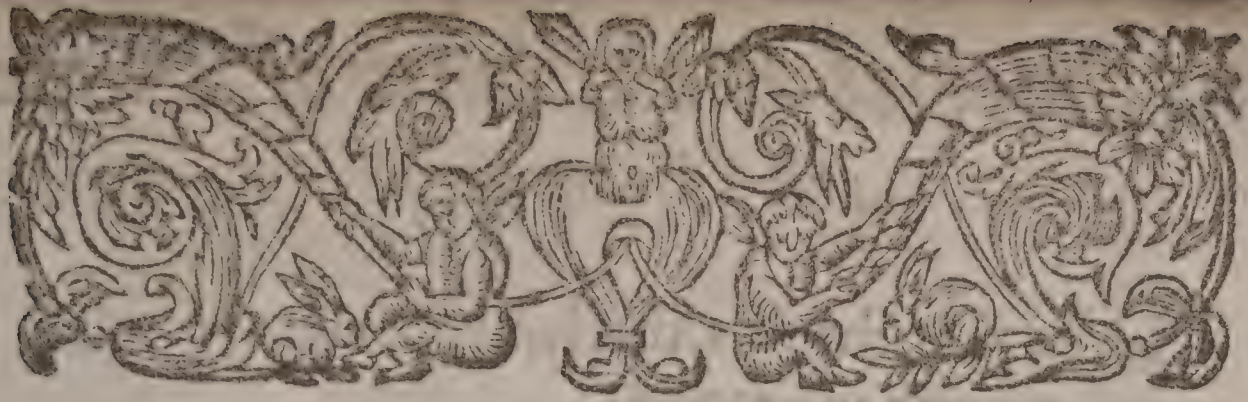
But yet conceiue, this is not *Clowes* his cure,
Our Soueraigne Lady, and his Mistris Queene:
Seemes well content her man may put in vre
So much as she affoordes; as may be seene
By *Clowes* his scope, the rest she challengeth,
As Queene annoynted and by Royall birth.

Then Phisicke yeeld; giue place Chirurgery;
The Rationall and Practicke for this paine
Are both a like: her Peerelesse Maiestie
Healeth by God alone, Arte is but vaine.
This she performes, to write I must surcesse,
Her hidden skill no pen can well expresse.

How much then are we to the high God bound,
For sending vs this Princesse heere on earth?
Within whose brest, such helps are dayly found,
As heales her subiectes at the point of death.
She cures, she cares, she saues vs all by skill:
She hurteth none, but helps with louing will.

Liue, liue for aye: what humour leadeth me?
I gan to write in *William Clowes* his praise;
Her onely name hath drawne my quill I see.
And daunted so my sence by sundry waies:
That like as *Zenxis* shaddowed his intent,
With some conceipt, so I the same way went.

F I N I S.

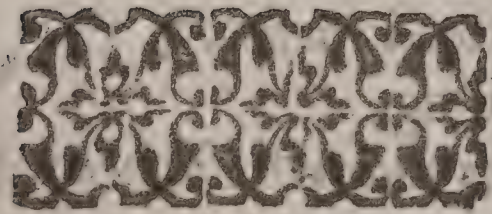


Thomas Parkin Chyrurgie
professor.

THe happy sacred hand, of our dread Soueraigne Queen,
The Princely louing zeale, of her most Royall heart,
Throughout her highnes land, her subiects al haue seen
To cure, to helpe, to heale, our care, our harme, our smart.
To God all glory for her Gracious Raigne,
To her all blessings, that on earth remaine.

And thankes, and thankes to *Clowes*, for this his zealous toyle,
In searching out the light, of *Chyrons* hidden skill:
And for the loue he shewes, to *Countrys* natie soyle,
To practise, finde, and write, for all instructions still,
Let *Clowes* be loued, his fame and him defend,
Who, what he prooued, the same for vs hath pend.

FINIS.



*Josua Smarlet practitioner of Physicke
and Chyrurgery.*

LET him giue thankes, that hath not else
wherewith to gratifie
His friend, that giues so great a gift
to cure the *Strumace*.

Nor that alone he comprehends;
his helpfull remedyes:
Dissolue hard *Tumors*, colde *Inflations*,
Fluxes and *Nodosities* :
Approaching age makes wisdom in his tongue,
His heart gain'd Arte, when yet his yeeres were young.

He *Chimicke* Arte disclaimes to know,
yet *Ladanum* he shoves :
And many good collections more,
(his pen doth heere disclose)
The quintessence of his whole life,
in gayning skyll consumed :
He graunteth franckly to thine vse,
with Science sweets perfumed.
Future times shall praise his meditation,
And him repose in Heauens consolation.

Base ignoraunce bids me conceale,
mine owne vnworthynes :
True loue to Arte compelles me more,
Teschewe vngratefulnes.
Impute my faults t' affections force,
and his well deseruing,
That spends his sprites and restless houres,
in mans life preseruing.
The long experience and good Arte of this our *Clowes*,
Deserueth rightly more reward then *Lawrell bowes*.

F I N I S.



A N
I N T R O D U C T I O N,
*With an Apologie or answere to cer-
taine malicious back-byters.*

It is certainly affirmed, and con-
fidently reputed and holden, of
diuers worthy Physitians and
Chirurgians, both Ancient and
such as haue flourished of late
yeres, which haue intreated of
the Cure of the befoze named do-
lorous Maladie: and they all by
one vniforme consent and voice,
conclude and agrée, that it is a Glandulus Tumour or
swelling, hard, knotty, and knelly, hauing their be-
ginning and growing, contrarie and besides nature,
and is ingendred of grosse matter and Phlegme: And
(as saith Iacobus Ruffus) they are most commonly in-
cluded within their peculiar Cistis, filme or skinne, as is
Steatoma, Atheroma, and Meliceris: which aforesaid skin
is knowne to be engendred of a colde congealed, tough,
glewly humour or substance of the Lincels, wherof a
skinne is made which compasseth them about: Now be-
it I haue seene (and also it is a most experimented truth)
that some kindes of these Phlegmaticall Abscessions,
when

When they haue been besiedged as it were, or beset with
vehement dangerous accidents, as hereafter shall be
declared, which in continuance of time haue bin y^e cause
they haue growne corrupted & vnmoueable, or fixed vnto
the parts adioyning: whereby after there hath bin se-
peration made, there hath not bin found any bladder or
skin at all, notwithstanding the great care & diligence
that then was had.

This most miserable infirmity (saith Paulus *Agineta*) doth situate or seate it selfe in the fore part of y^e necke
& vnder the Chin: also on the sides of the cheekes, & some-
time spreadeth it selfe vpon the brest, & vnder the Arme-
pits, & Groynes, & some be deeply lodged a far off in the
flesh, & also do oftentimes possesse the great Vaines and
Arteryes called Carotides: And those that are thus vexed
& subiect to this troublesome infirmity, are for the most
part Phlegmatick persons, greatly given to overmuch
Idleness & slouthfulnes of life, & are addicted to excessive
and inordinate eating of grosse & Phlegmatick meates:
which manifolde Malady, I haue also found by exper-
ience, that the Cure thereof stretcheth it selfe beyond the
bounds of other ordinary sicknesses & diseases. Corne-
lius Celsus likewise saith, that Scrophula is a Tumour, in
the which are certayne kyndes ingendred of matter and
bloud, and doe most chiefly grow in the fore part of the
Necke, & in the Arme-pits, the Groyne, & in the sides,
and hath bin found in Womens brestes.

Vigo a man (for his learning and experience in this
Cure, & in many other great Infirmities) as it appea-
reth, was wonderfully graced with the good opinion
and fauour of the time wherein hee liued, & since his
death greatly honoured by dyuers learned Writers,
and many other men famous in Physicke and Chyrur-
gery: He also sayth, that Scrophula taketh the name
of Scrophula, which signifieth a Sow, that is a Glutto-
rius

mons and Phlegmaticke beasts: and it groweth in them by reason of their overmuch eating. There be other some againe which say, that it is called Scrophula, eyther because that Sowes which giue sucke be subject to this disease, and that is by reason of their greedy eating: or else because the Sow that giueth Milke brings forth many young ones at once.

Now here it is to be further noted, that Vigo doth not promise or warrant alwayes, and to every one a certaine absolute Cure, but doth (as I, and many other also haue done) ascribe the praise and dignity thereof vnto Kings and Quænes of England, and of France: In deede I haue oftentimes read, and I haue also been credibly enformed by Master Francis Rasis, and Master Peter Lowe, two of the French Kings Chyrurgians, that the French King doth also Cure many Strumous people, onely by laying on of his hand, and saying: God make thee whole, the King toucheth thee; or, The King toucheth thee, the Lord make thee whole.

It is further said, that this disease happeneth not alwayes vnto young children, which bee subject to much crudity, & rawe humours by voracity: but likewise vnto middle aged persons, of a stronger constitution; and also vnto very olde folkes. Many therefore imitating Vigo and other of our Wages, & graue learned Forefathers, doe affirme that these Scrophulous Tumours bee the lesse dangerous to be cured by the Arte of Chyrurgery, which is taken in the beginning of the sicknes, so far forth as it wil please Almighty God to giue a grace and blessing to our labours. But vndoubtedly, if it be of any long continuance, the Cure thereof may prove very hard and difficult: yea, if it be in the bodies of yong persons: But in olde folkes I haue obserued very sildome, that they do receiue any curatiõ perfectly,

Hip: Aphor.
sect. 3.

by the Arte of Chirurgery. I meane, that it is then above my learning and weake capacity to cure the same, if the disease bee confirmed, hauing certaine occult and hidden, hard, knotty, kyrnely swellings, (being deeply lodged and placed in the flesh) but especially about Trachea Arteria, or the winde Pipe, or next the Nervi Recurrentes, or amongst the great Veynes and Arteries before named: these (indeede) I holde to bee for the most part very daungerous to be attempted, for feare of violating or touching the said principall Vessels, eyther by incision or Caustick remedies, which often times bying with them many vnfortunate Symptomes or insurmountable accidents, as hereafter more at large shall appeare.

Also, it is hard to cure a noysome, corrupt and malignant vlcereous Struma, which doth many times degenerate into incurable, Cancerous & rebellious Pustulous Vlcers: Likewise, I hold it for a certaine truth, that the Cure is not to be attempted by the Arte of Chirurgery, if a man haue it by inheritance, and so naturally bozne from their Parents: These kindes of Scrophulous abcessions doe rather presage a Diuine and holy curation, which is most admirable to the world, that I haue seene and knowne perfozmed and done by the sacred and blessed hands of the Quenes most Royall Majesty, whose happinesse and felicity the Lord long continue.

But sith the barrenesse of my learning, and wit is such, and that my memozye will not affoord mee, here orderly to set downe in fewe words, that which I doe conceiue and vnderstand, touching this my determined purpose, for the Cure of this haynous Maladie: which, in the Pilgrimage of my practise and contemplations, I haue most diligentlie obserued, not onely by mine owne selfe, with such portion of knowledge as the Lord

bath

hath endued me withall: But also I haue been a diligent and a painfull obseruer of the labours and practises of others, being men of great knowledge and sound iudgement in the Arte: Wherefoze to make hère manifest, the cause which hath picked mee hère forward to leaue my other affaires, and so to drawe me from my ordinarie practises and studies, being moze beneficiall for my maintenances, is not that I goe about hèreby to impaire the credit or reputation of others, being moze auncient Professors. It is (the Lord God knoweth) farre from my true meaning, they are those whom I loue, honour and reuerence: Neyther doe I hère ambitiously goe about with the swæt impression of sayre promises (greater then my abilitie is) to teach and instruct, or curiously to set downe, a better and perfecter way of curing this baynous Malady (then others moze learned men befoze me) I may not well say so. Neuerthelesse, he hardlie may be accompted for a good Soldier, which hath learned no moze then his Captaine hath taught him: or a barren sconce, that hath no inventions in it: But I will confesse hère the onely cause, (why I haue enterprized, or taken vpon me to write of this forenamed Infirmitie) is I protest, a token of my loue and diligence towards all young Practisers of this noble Arte of Chirurgerie, (howsoeuer otherwise, a painfull and tedious trauel vnto me.) Notwithstanding, I could in no wise satisfie the expectation of certaine of my vnsatisfied friends, but that I must make here a true & briefe rehearsall of my owne obseruations and knowledge, touching the cure of the foresaid Cull, which a long time I haue practised. How be it, being sorry to minister offence to any, by reason of publication hèreof. Notwithstanding, I haue been crediblie enformed, and also it is vnto my selfe well knowne, there bee some whom I little suspected, and lesse thought vpon, would

An Apology
to answere
certaine re-
proachfull
back-biters.

haue been so wilfully bent, without iust cause to giue
 occasion of offence, and did seeme as it were to repine
 and mislike of this my enterprize: and as it were, did
 partly reiect my knowledge and iudgement, concer-
 ning the Cure before named: and in the presence of cer-
 taine persons of good sort, brake out with ambitious
 curiosity, and said I was not capable of the Theo-
 ricke of this my Subject, and so wanted knowledge
 of my selfe to publish these matters, which I haue here
 taken vpon mee in some measure to performe: and
 thus went about, not onely to discredit mee, but like-
 wise to put me to vtter silence, as though I had spent
 all the daies of my life in the rude woodes or wilde
 Forrest of Ignorance. Which thing as it grieued me
 to heare, so in maner it forced mee to answer: Let these
 men sooth themselues (I say) neuer so much, they are
 knowne to be of no such deep learning nor exquisite Li-
 terature, as they would make the world beleue: How-
 beit, if it please these enuious men to speake & iudge of
 me with equity & right: it is wel knowne to most men,
 that I haue studied & practised this worthy Arte of Chi-
 rurgery, sithence the 4. yeare of her Maiesties Reigne,
 Anno Dom. 1563. Where, first I serued in her Highnes
 wars at New-hauen, vnder the command of the Right
 Honorable Ambrose Earle of Warwicke, Knight of the
 Noble Order of the Garter, then Lieutenent of the
 Army & Forces in those parts. After w^{ch} seruice being
 ended & before, I was appointed Chirurgian, to serue in
 her Maiesties Navy in her Ships Royall, & also in other
 men of war: within a smal time after, I was imployed
 in the Hospitalles in London, and there practised the said
 Arte of Chirurgery for certaine yeeres, vntill I was
 sent for vnto the wars in the Low Countreis, by y^e No-
 ble Earle of Leicester: and further, commaunded by her
 Majesty, with all speed to repaire vnto the said Earle,
 where

He that will
 vse Chyrur-
 gery must
 needly fol-
 low the wars
 & attend on
 forraigne Ar-
 mies. Hipo.
 Lib. de. Me-
 dic.

Where I continued for the space of 9. Moneths : & since & before I haue had conference, & also often practised, with the best and skillfullest Chyrurgians, both English and Strangers, within the City of London and else where: and now as it were, partly ouer-worne with yeares and Seruices. Notwithstanding, by her Maesties fauour and good liking (whome the Almighty long preferre) now I am sworne & admitted one of her Highnes Chyrurgians. And therefore in all reasonable likely-hood, I am not so barren or grosse witted, and vnlearned in the Arte, as some haue termed mee to bee. And yee shall further vnderstand, it was not long before, it pleased some of them to say, they had graced me with the good opinion they had of me : and moreouer stood in the gap of my defence against other such, which then were also soze troubled with the fluxe of a fowle mouth, & vsed me at their pleasures for their common Tabletalk, with scoffing, fléering, and deriding aboue manners and modesty. The same being tolde mee, me thought it was a strange alteration: howbeit, I did take their good spæches very kindly, and so would haue done still, if it had pleased them to continue in the same good opinion of me, or to haue bin silent. But it is truly said, Hanibal knew wel how to subdue the Romanes, yet he knew not how to entertaine his Victories. It is not enough for a man to haue begun a good worke, vnlesse he stil perseuer & continue in the same: Wherefore I will here abzeutate my spæches, wishing to God, that this my labor were so perfect, that I needed not to regard the curious examination & censure of any aduersary: neither will I detain you with many moe circumstances, but here acknowledge my own vnworthynes. And therefore I beséech thæ friendly Reader, in a word to suffer mee with patience to signifie vnto you, that I doe not here peremptozily goe about to teach or instruct
such

He that pitch
doth touch,
shall defiled
be with such

such persons which are already grounded in the principles and knowledge of this Arte: But my onely meaning is to direct my whole course, according (as I haue obserued) the best learned haue hēretofore done in all times and ages, that is vnto the Iunior or yonger Chyrurgions: who, as it were, haue made but an entrance into the practice of the said facultie, whose skill (peraduenture) is as yet not so profound, that they are able to search or obtaine y knowledge out of strange tongues, so farre fourth that they cannot possibly in a short time come to the highest of that knowledge, which they hartely wish for. And eade, it is (I suppose) vnpossible in the whole course of mans life, euen vnto that Period, which (of the Learned) is called Mans Age: that hee is able without great care, study and much diligence, to labour commendably, and with a good conscience to worke in the Vineyard of Chyrurgery: yet I know there be many young Students in the Arte, will be alwayes ready, and most willing to discharge their duties in such matters as they shall take vpon them to deale in, whether it be in this kind of cure, or otherwise. And also will be very carefull, not onely for conscience sake, but euen by a naturall desire, to seeke to increase their skill and necessary knowledge, and therefore it is truly said: the good intent of such honest and well meaning persons, requireth a favourable acceptation, which is as well to be esteemed, as the performance of them that be best able. And these will be ready to manifest the same by yielding some fruite of their painfull labour and diligence: And now I wil leaue off discoursing, and begin to speake of my determined purpose, and to make the same more plainly knowne, which I haue hērtofore kept secret vnto my selfe: how best, the greatest secret that is, may no longer be called a Secret, when the whole multitude is made acquainted with it.

The Cure of the foresaid Cull is manyfolde: to wit, inwardly and outwardly, and is performed by two speciall remedies: the one Medicinall, and the other Instrumentall, without the which fewe good woorkes or Cures in Chyrurgery can be brought to perfection: The reason is, because in this Cure, the uncleanenesse of the body is such, which feedes the matter of the disease. Therefore, first of all the matter must be purged, for as it is said, the roote of all the Cure is y^e wel purging of the body, whereby Nature is the better enabled to expell and unburden her selfe of many bad and unprofitable humours. And now (by the favour of the learned) I will therefore begin with remedies Medicinall, according to the maner of Methode, published by Calmatheus, one whome amongst many other learned men in Physicke and Chyrurgery, I have obserued most diligently, as it were a Day-starre or Christall in cleare looking glasse, following him with feruent zeale and earnest desire: by reason (as it seemeth vnto me) he was not ignorant in any thing that might make for the truth of his writing, chiefly for the Cure of the foresaid Cull. Yet (I protest) I am no such devote fauorite of his, or any other mans whatsoeuer, further then iustly they haue deserued: which is the onely cause that hath moued mee to haue a reuerent estimation of him and all other learned men, whether they doe remaine beyond the Sea, or otherwise abide with vs at home.

Now followeth the maner of Methode, by Physicall remedies for the Cure of Struma, or the Cull which our Kings or Quænes haue and doe still Cure: the experimentall prooffe thereof I haue oftentimes seene effected: wherefore I will be short, and presently procéde vnto the first intention.

¶

The

*The first Intention Phisicall by
Inward meanes.*



The first Intention (after Calmatheus) in the 12. Chap. of his booke, for the general cure of Vnnaturall Tumours, is that the curing of this disease called Seruma, doth consist in Dyet that dyeth moderately, & heateth and attenuateth the humours: Hunger is profitable, and fulnes is hurtfull: Sleep and Idlenes are euill: exercise befoze meate very good: the vse of Sulphure or Alum water, is very good and profitable.

*The second Intention Phisicall
by Inward meanes.*

The second Intention is the vse of breaking, attenuating, mundifying & opening Medicaments; as are these Remedies now following. viz.

Recipe. Rad. Ireos. Cort. Sambucj.

Bolled in white wine, then adde vnto this decoction, a quantity of Ginger. For this decoction breaketh, attenuateth, openeth & mundifieth dolorous tumors: so doth it also prouoke vrine, w^{ch} in this affect is a special matter.

The often vse of the Pilles of Hiera simplex is much commended to cast out Flegme of the stomacke & guts.

But if so be that thou wilt purge the whole body, thou shalt vse the Pilles of Agarico Coccis: If thou list to dissolve & cast out Phlegme, these Pills following must be taken, viz. Pillulæ de Sagap: de Opopan, de Elleboro, de Euphorbio. The Physicians in times past commended the powder of Turbith, Ginger, and Suger, of each equal parts: The Doles whereof was to two Dragmes.

The

The third Intention Phisicall

by Inward meanes.

The third Intention is the vse of this powder, which doth consume (as they terme it) the Antecedent matter, which it doth aswell by his manifest quality, and (as they say) by a secret property.

This powder doth consume Phlegme, by little & little.

R.	Rad. Aristo. Rotunda.	} An. 3 i.
	Raphani.	
	Spattulae foetidae.	
Fol.	Pimpinell.	} An. 3 ii.
	Pilosell.	
	Rutae Maioris.	
	Scrophulariae.	} An. 3. B.
	Philipend.	
	Semen Anisi.	3 ii.
	Zingiber.	3 i.
	Turbith Optimi	} An. 3 iii
	Sene Orient.	
	Saccari Albissimi.	3 iii.

Make all these into powder, and let the Patient take every day in the morning a Spoonfull, with white Wine, or the water of Broome.

Guido taketh the forenamed powders, and boyleth them in white Wine vntill halfe, & giueth every third day one quarter thereof.

Galen approueth & commendeth the vse of Theriaca Vetus, Athanasia et Ambrosia. The vse of Aurea Alexandrina for the restoring of the Stomack, is very good. Also it is said

that Theriaca Athanasia doe both resolve, breake and digest humours, being compact and gathered together in the profundity of the body.

Mercurialis saith moreover, that about the purging of children (which is diligently to be observed) the state of children is weak, that it must be handled with verie gentle medicines, & rather to be often repeated, & more easie then to minister any stronge Medicines: therfore the belly shall thus be mollified.

Rx. Mellis Rosatj. ʒ. iii.

Decoctionis fructuum. ʒ. i. } Misce.

Foliorum Senæ. ʒ. ii. ʒ.

But that the humours may be prepared, it must be done with this Medicine.

Rx. Folior. Scrophulariæ

Plantaginis.

Betonica.

Mentha.

} Ana. M. ʒ.

Make a Decoction according to Arte, and then take of the said Decoction ʒ. j. Syrupj Rosatj recentis, Oxymel. simplis Ana. ʒ. ʒ. Mingle these: When the humours be prepared, they may be purged with this Medicine.

Rx. Agaricj Trochiscat. ʒ. i. ʒ

Squinantj. gra. ij. }

Steep them in Betony water and straine them. and put thereto.

Rx. Mellis Rosatj solutiuj. ʒ. ii.

Electuarii de Psyllo. ʒ. i.

Decoctionis Cordialis ʒ. i.

Polipodio. ʒ. ii.

Thus much as concerning this briefe note, or compendious Methode of the forenamed Authoꝝ, which may very well serve for a very fit President or beginning

ning to the rest that followeth: For it remaineth that I make heere also report of the singular and rare efficacy of our manuel operation therunto annexed and belonging, with the right vse of the topically or outward remedies, which is to be externally applyed. The reason is, because it is referred vnto the skilfull Chirurgicals manuell or handy working, for the Cure of this great Infirmitie, which doth outwardly affect the superficial parts of the body.

For (as saith Iacobus Ruffus) that to the perfection and accomplishing of the foresaid Cure (called, The Euill by the King, or Queene Cured) he doth reduce it into six Intentions Chirurgicall, as followeth. The experimental verifing of his excellent skill in this disease, as also in many others, is by diuers worthy men often times commended: which Malady doth bere and trouble most pittfully the common sort of people.

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| The first Intention is, | 21 |
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Iacobus Ruffus his 6. Intentions chirurgicall, by outward means.

Also (after Fuchsius and other learned men) it is accordingly to be understood as followeth: who also hath written of these Phlegmaticall or Glandulous abscessions called Struma.

It (say they) these abscessions that bee seated in the strong parts of the body, and because they are not yet olde and inueterate, hauing a thin Cystis that couereth them: these are to be appeased and consumed, and after dzyed vp.

The first Intention Chyrurgicali by outward meanes.



Now I will set dootone Examples and Instances for the Cure of the said Malady, the which I haue obserued and gathered (as heereafter ensueth) for the perfection and accomplishing of the befoze named first Intention, if the strength and ability of the Patient will serue and admit the same. When one chiefe thing (as you are befoze tolde) is, that the Patient doe keep a thin & sparing dyet, which is the efficient cause belonging vnto this sick. The reason is, as I haue noted, that those which are thus affected, haue alwaies a great inclinatio to a grosse disordered liberty of feeding: Therefore the Patient must be sustained with such meates, as are agreeable to Nature, and to eschew such meates which make grosse Ioyce: and not (as it is said) to lay gorge vpon gorge. And further y^e shall note, though it bee said befoze, that abstinence is greatly to be commended: yet you must consider it is not meant, that Nature should thereby bee enfeebled, or ouerthrowne, and that especially in weake bodyes, great care must be had: But onely to keepe all possible abstinence, that is to eate and drinke sparingly and measurably, onely to preserve the strength, and to satisfie Nature: I meane, that it bee such as is agreeable to the strength of the Patient, and
greatnes

greatnes of the Infirmity.

Likewise it is said, the often vse of purging and blée-
ding on both the Armes, is profitable. Also, it is auail-
able to vse Frictions, Rubbings, Borings, and Blis-
terings is much praised after purgings, for it stoppeth
the flowing matter (being applyed vpon the head) by
rebulssion or drawing back, & causeth euacuatio. Moreo-
uer, it is said, y^e to discusse these kinds of Tumours which
are found in moueable parts, & superficially lodged neer
vnto the outward parts, A plate of Leade is most fami-
liar therfore, especially in young persons, by reason of
the raritie and softnes of the skinne: It is thought vn-
fit (by diuers learned men) to blister Childrens heads
with Cantharides, it hath been seene to cause much paine
and pissing of blood: but to doe it by aduusement, either
with Mustard or with Nettles, is good.

Mercurialis
cōdemneth
this course,
rather com-
mending
Flamula lo-
uis, or such
like.

Also, many learned men, of a certaine knowledge and
sound vnderstanding, haue in their bookes greatly
commended a playster made thus: Recipe. Olde dyed
Goates dung, Hony and Vineger, being decocted at an
easie fire, to the consistence of a playster. Also, Doves
dung mingled with Hony, hath the same effect. So is it
by me also wel approoued, this playster called Oxicro-
ceum, whose composition is not far to be sought for.

R. Ceræ, Picis, Colophen, Croci. An. ʒ. iiii.

Terebinth, Galbanū, Ammoniāci. } An. ʒ. j ʒ. iiii.
Mastici, Olibanum.

Dissolue the Gums in Vineger, and powder that
which is to be powdered, & so make a playster according
to Arte: Also a playster of Figs baked and spred, and so
applyed vpon Struma is approoued good.

Likewise, Oleum Cucumiris Asininus, dropped into the
eare, on that side where the Struma is, is most effectuell
to disperse and dissolve.

In like maner, is generally commended Emplastrū de
Ranis.

Ranis cum Mercurio, to be appropriate and respective in this Cure, to consume superfluous humidity, engendering this disease.

Such is the
impudency
of bolde
blindnes,

Howbeit, upon a time a certaine reppning envious man, being full gorged with a malicious rayling spirit, being proudly given (in the gall of much bitternesse; with many scandalous words, and bragging comparisons ill beseming his person) reported that the aforesaid plaister De Ranis was dangerous unto the patient; and also, who so did holde the contrary opinion, it was erroneous, foolish and deceitfull: by reason (quoth hee) of the coldnes of the Quick-silver: and boldly did seeme to maintaine the same, with a number of very spruce termes, and picked phrases, like as young Children use to doe, when (in mockery) they counterfeit a strange kinde of language, & forsooth placed them as it were in Geometrical proportions, as though he had bin the onely Son of Archimedes that great Geometrician. In deed it is a most true saying: That fish which is bred in the dirt will alwaies taste of the Mud: And I told him that I neuer yet found any more coldnes in this Playster, then there is heate in a paynted fire. But this I doe speake vpon mine owne knowledge, that there is as much difference in Arte and Judgement, betwene this odde fellow (which would seeme to bee a second Esculapius) and a man replentished with true knowledge indeed, as is betwene a Paster Cooke and a Scullian of a Kitchen. Howbeit, hee said also, that his skill was such, that if a man were wounded at Yorke, bring him the weapon that hurt the Patient, and he would cure him (so sooth) by onely dressing of the weapon, and though he neuer see the Patient. As certaine as the Sea burnes. And now here I will surcease to speake any further of these matters, for I regarded not such sayings, sith it is truly said; Every man must yeeld an accompt, both of his

his ease, and of his labour. Themistocles, a Captaine of the Grecians (as Historians make mention) supposed it better to be enuyed of the malicious, then to liue in Ignorance and basenes of minde, without doing some good for the benefit of his Country and Common wealth, wherein he was borne and bred. Now to the second Intention, and so in order with the rest as they doe lye, and offer themselves vnto vs.

Scientia non habet inimicum nisi ignorantem.

The second Intention Chyrurgicall
by outward meanes.

The second Intention Chyrurgicall, is the right vse of those remedies which doe mollifie, discusse and consume great abscessions, which are not yet hard and inueterate.

And that the same is true, may easily be gathered as followeth. And for that I wold haue this second Intention made plaine (as much as in me lyeth) and also familiarly knowne vnto the studious Reader: I doe therfore say, It is meete and conuenient, that those Medicamentes which are to bee vled, be of the nature and property to mollifie and discusse, and so to open the powers of the skinn by euaporating, breathing and scattering abroad, and make thinne the grosse matter and Phlegme. Then for the better performance thereof, without further discoursing, I will heere presently set downe (as it were) a Store-house of oluers and sundry approoued Chyrurgicall remedies, necessary for the curing and safe healing of the forenamed Strumacie and Phlegmaticall sicknesse: The which from time to time I haue by experience (the Masters of all Artes and Sciences) carefully obserued, and faithfully also collected out of the famous writings of sundry worthy Authors,

Montanus supposeth these Strumous Tumours sometime to proceede from melancholy

D. thors,

thoꝛs, as also out of the fruitefull labours, of diuers men famous in experience: whose painfull trauailes and studies, haue (at this day) most excellently refined this worthy Arte of Chyrurgerie from Barbarisme: otherwise it is greatly to be feared, a number at this day had not been so skillfull and rich in knowledge, and otherwise, as they are said to be. Therefore we ought not to thinke any study, paines, or trauaile too great, wherein we hope of much benefit to our patients, and also profit and commodity to our selues: And here I must needs say, (according to my poore ability) I haue my self been very industrious for the common benefit, and good of others, truly to set downe diuers approued remedies of mine own collection: wherein (to my knowledge) I haue not in all this whole discourse, published any superfluous and vnapproued remedies, or otherwise kept backe any worthy secret I had: but as did the Euangelicall and heauenly womā mentioned in y^e Scriptures, who presented into the Lords Treasury al y^e wealth & substance she had. Notwithstanding, I haue read y^e men in times past did with great care & diligence consecrate & keep secret (as a precious treasure vnto the selues) al such chosen & peculiar remedies, w^{ch} they had experienced & approued for the curing & healing of any dangerous malady: and (as it is said) bound themselves by oath one to another, not to betray their Secrets by their booke or writings. Howbeit, I more regarding the publick vtility & good of posterity, did wth great care & diligence consider with my self, what profit can there be to any mā to bury his labors in the lake of oblivion, or otherwise to hide it in the denne of darkenesse. And although I know the matter heer spoken of, may seeme a parador to some, & so of smal worth: neuerthelesse, although I am none of the greatest Clarks, yet I know it will be more auailable, then some happily doe make account of. For which cause I haue laboured wth as much perspicuity &

plainnes

plainnes, as possible I could, to deliuer the truth of my
 honest & faithfull good meaning, so far forth as God hath
 enabled me in knowledge, skil & memozy. Wherefore
 I meane here presently to make publicke & open testi-
 mony of the same, though now and then I make a little
 digression, and swarue from my matter, by reason of
 certaine Crosbyters, who haue hertofoze (behinde my
 backe, and to my face also) not a little abused me: How-
 beit, I wil here conclude this discourse concerning this
 Second Intention Chirurgicall, & doe confesse and confide-
 rately affirme, that there is but few mens laboꝝs at the
 first made so perfect, but that in procelle of time & fur-
 ther consideration, they may be bettered, coꝛrected and
 amended. Yet I cannot but much maruaile, that wise
 men now a daies are growne to this passe, that they do
 so seriously follow exorcismes and the Illusions of cer-
 taine Charms of Clowtes and Rags, which is very
 inhumane and barbarous; neuer practised, neither writ-
 ten of, noꝝ allowed by any learned Physitian oꝝ Chirur-
 gian that euer I yet heard oꝝ read of. Howbeit, the
 world is (as it were) led in a stringe & carried away to
 beleue these vanities, which make a shadow oꝝ the w of
 verity, foꝝ the safe curing of diuers maladies, & sildome
 (they say) misse not: But I know the contrary is true,
 foꝝ I haue cured both old & young persons, when these
 Charmers of clowtes & rags, with their incredible ope-
 rations haue failed them, & pꝛoued flat fowlerie & absurdi-
 ties. But to leaue this new Leach craft, with their do-
 ting inuentions, I wil here speake of diuers remedies
 very respectiue & appropriate, foꝝ the cure of the before
 named infirmity, as a president and example foꝝ young
 practisers of Chirurgery to follow. Now vnto the said
 Second Intention, which is first to set downe those speci-
 al remedies, whose properties are to open the pores
 of the skin, & to soften the hard parts, by insensible trans-
 spiration.

The Artificiall Cure

A choise and speciall mollyfying and resolving plat-
ter, and serueth well for the curing of this greenance:
As my selfe haue many times approued.

Iacobus Ruffus,	R. Serapini.	ʒ iii.
	Ammoniacy.	ʒ iii.
	Bdellij.	ʒ i.
	Galbani.	ʒ i.
	Euphorbij.	ʒ ii.

Let these be dissolved in good *Malmeſey*, and then
adde therewith.

Ol. Lilior.	} An. ʒ i.
Ol. Amigdalor.	
Propoleos.	ʒ iii. ʒ.
Misc, fiat Implastrum,	

Another.

Clowes,	R. Galbani.	} An. ʒ iii.
	Ammoniacy.	
	Picis Albæ.	
	Ceræ Citrinæ.	ʒ iii.
	Ol. pedis Vaccini.	q. s.
	Misce.	

I doe many times instead of the *Dyle*, take the *Pa-
row*: Then what profit doth ensue, time will approue
the same.

Another.

Haly the Abbot.	R. Farinæ fabar.	} An. ʒ. v.
	Farinæ Hord,	
		Liqueritiæ.

Liqueritiæ,	}	An. ʒ x.
Rad. Althææ.		
Picis.		
Ceræ Albæ.	}	An. ʒ x.
Adipis Anserini.		

Let there be added the Urine of a Boy, and of olde Dyle q s. And so boyle it to the forme of a Plaster.

Another.

Ry. Gum. Ammoniæ.	℥. ʒ.	Banister.
Rad. Brionæ in pul.	ʒ i.	
Turp. Mineralis.	ʒ i.	
Cinnabrij.	ʒ x.	
Ceræ.	ʒ ii.	

Let the Gumme Armoniacke bee dissolved in Vineger, according to Acte, and after made up in rowles. Among a number of his memorabile deedes, which hee hath left vnto the minde and memozy of posterity, this his Plaster deserueth great commendations.

Another.

Mercurialis commendeth a Plaster made of Lyme and Salt-Petre, of each like much, being mixed with Barrowes greace. q. s. But such remedies are too stronge for Children, least it cause Agnes, and hurt the soft and tender flesh of their bodies, (chiesly about the Pecke) It is to be auoyded. Moreover, I read, that to make a Plaster of Nitrum and Lyme, of each a like quantity, and of Cardamonium & Fenygreek 4. times so much, and with Hony make hereof a Plaster.

Aetius saith, when Scruma begetteth in children, they must be mollified and dispersed: And for mollifying in children is approued this remedy following.

R.	Diachylon	℥ iiii.
	Oesypi.	℥ i.
	Radicum Ireos	℥ iiii.
	Pulueriset.	

Misce.

Another.

Recipe. The Lees of white or red wine, & of Stronge Vineger, of each a quart: Mallowe leaues 4. good handfull: Boile them till the leaues bee tender, then stampe the leaues, & put them againe into the said licour, with halfe a pound of swet butter: of barley meale & of beane meale, of each a good handfull: Of Linsede & Fenigrek of each 4. ounces: Of the powder of red Rose leaues one good handfull: Of yolkes of Egges 3. or 4. an of Safron the waight of 3. d. fiat cataplas.

I might easily bring in a confused number of other remedies to the same end & purpose, out of diuers learned mens writings, which heer to repeate were needles, and to no great vse, sith I know these may suffice: Wherefoze I thinke it good to pretermitt the nominating of the rest, &c.

The third Intention Chyrurgicall

by outward meanes.

The third Intention is, to ripen, open and cleanse such Phlegmaticall Corruptions and Ulcerous Apostumes, which do pertaine to Suppuration: This needeth no long discourse, sith it plainely appear-
eth,

eth, that these troublesome, hard kernelly swellings, be found so rebellious, that they doe resist all emollientes and Diaphoreticall remedies before named: by meanes whereof it can not be dissolved & consumed as we happily would, or do desire. For which causes we are further constrained to alter our course, with due consideration, that is to wit: Not to leave the Patient helple, but to use stronger Medicamentes, I meane Suppuratives, as is before said, such as whose property is to bring superfluous humours to maturity and ripenes, by these and such like Emplasticke remedies, which (as it is said) doe by the closing of the pores of the skin, augment the naturall heate, whereby the matter so enclosed causeth the generatiō of matter or Pus. But I must confesse, I have not often times seene these hard Phlegmaticall abscessions easily brought to suppuration. The matter being once colde, dull, Clammy, hard and knotty, and deeply seated, and of a long continuance in a body, whose skin is grosse and thicke, & the matter hardly compact: These kindes (I have found) do seldome come to maturity and ripenes, vntlesse (as Cornelius Celsus saith) the said Tumours bee mixed and made of matter and bloud. And Trincavel reporteth, that some of these Tumours that haue heate in them, doe ripen and come to matter & suppuration: Nota. But there be others that be more hard, and doe resist suppuration, and then they come nearer vnto the nature of a Scirrhus. Now it followeth that I set downe those approved remedies, being in vulgar vse, serving for suppuration, which are long agoe ratified and well allowed of, by a vniforme consent, both of olde & late writers, which were men of an industrious capacity, & of a most rare & exquisite knowledge in the arte. And first I will begin with Iohannes de Vigo, one of the chief Fathers, & true Patrones of all good learning & knowledge in the Arte of Chirurgery:

As

Nota.

As it (in some sort) may appeare by Master Bartholmew Traheron, which first Translated Vigo in the English tongue. In his Epistle Dedicatory (whose iudgement therein I doe acknowledge) hee sayth: that although Vigo were not brought vp in the knowledge of the Tongues, yet through his singular wit, long experience, and diligent study, hee hath invented and set forth, moze notable things in the Arte of Chirurgerie, then any other heretofore: and I thinke sayth he, nothing can better testifie the cunning of this man, then that he continued so long in Rome, in such a company of pocky Curtezans: neither Priests, Bishops, nor Cardinals excepted, as it appeareth in his Booke: for where such cariones be, the best Egles will resort, &c.

A Maturatiue Playster.

R. Radices Althææ. } Ana. ℥. s.
Capit. Liliorum. }

Let these boyle in a sufficient quantity of Water, and after being stamped, put vnto them of Garlick and white Onions roasted, vnder the coales of each.
℥ iij.

Vigo.

Ol. Liliorum. } An. ℥ ii.
Butyri. }
Pinguedinis porcini. } An. ℥ ii. s.
Anserinæ. }
Farinæ Tritici. } An. q. s.
Fenigreci. }

Make a Playster at the fire, adding in the ende, the yolkes of two Egges: There be some (I know) doe
little

little prize or value this Playster, but I doe acknow-
ledge it to be an infallible remedy.

Another.

Ry. Radices Bryoniae.	℞. ℞.	D. F.
Ceparum.	No. ii.	
Rad. Althææ recentiu.	℥. iiii.	
Fol. Maluarum siccarum.	p. i.	
Hidropiperis.	M. i.	
Ficum.		
Passularum Eucleatarum.	℥ An. ℥ j.	

Boyle them well, then adde vnto them.

Fermenti.	℥ An. ℥ ii.
Axungia suillæ Insulsæ.	
Euphorbij. pul.	℥ i.

Misce et fiat Emplastrum secundum artem.

This playster worketh miraculous effectes in this
Cure.

Another Playster.

Ry. Mirrhæ.	℥ x.	Paulus Aegi- neta.
Ammoniacci Thymiamatis.	℥ vii.	
Visci Quercini.	℥ viii.	
Galbani.	℥ iiii.	
Propolis.	℥ i.	

Misce et fiat Emplastrum secundum Artem.

A Maturative Cataplasme.

Recipe. Rye-bread lib. i. White Onions & of All-
ly roots

ly Rootes, roasted vnder the Ashes, of each 4. Ounces. A Bryony Rote, and Figges boyled in Palmesey, of each 6. Dunc. Fenygrike & Lynsæde, of each 3. Dunc. Barlye meale and Beane meale, of each 4. Dunc. Oyle of Roses, Camomill and Wormewood, of each 3. Dunc. Hony 4. Dunc. The yolkes of 4. Egges hard roasted. Safron the waight of 4. d. Boyle all these together to a laudable consistence, and apply it thicke vnto the greued partes, morning and euening warme.

This medi-
cine Mercu-
rialis allow-
eth likewise.
cap. de Stru-
ma.

Also I read in Iohannes Libaulty, his Booke Insti-
led Le Meson Rustick, and also in other Learned Wri-
ters, that the dung of a Cow heated vnder the Ashes,
betwixt Vine or Colwort leaues, & mingled with vine-
ger, hath the property to bring Scrophulous swellings to
ripenes, &c. Notwithstanding, if all these chauce to
faile, then haue recourse to that which followeth in the
Fourth Intention, which is performed by Section or Inci-
sion, when wee finde the matter befoze rehearsed, unfit
to yeeld eyther to Resolution or Suppuration, &c.

The fourth Intention Chyrurgicall

by outward means.

The fourth Intention of these Strumous Tumors,
which are not cured by former remedies (& yet are
gentle, obedient and tractable) is to cut them off,
and then to pull them out.

In the vse of these outward Incisions, this scope
ought chiefly to be regarded, that is: to be very circum-
spect in your handy operations, attempted & done concer-
ning the cure of this great Malady: What is, the aper-
tion or opening by launching or Incision of those glan-
dulous Tumors. For as it is said, bloud is the treasure
of life, and habitation of the soule: Moreover, it is sorely
very hard and difficult, especially when there is in the
affected place, eyther Nerve, great Veine, or Artery, &c.

There

Therefore such persons as are to endure this painfull
 action, ought to haue much patience, and to be of a good
 courage: When it may bee the better attempted and
 done by a cunning and skillfull Chyrurgian: which
 there is no doubt, but he will be so prouident, that no-
 thing shall offend. How be it, it is not necessary or suf-
 ferable ouer curiously to search and attempt the cutting
 them out by Incision: For that many of them are sub-
 iect to violent and inordinate bloody Fluxes, and other
 euill accidents, which doubtlesse will much amaze you
 and hinder your handy operation: I meane, when these
 Tumors bee deeply planted, and secretly lodged amongst
 the great vaines and Arteries called Carotides, or other-
 wise nere the Nerui recurrentes, which is often times
 the cause that some bee come speechlesse thereby. And it
 cannot be iustly denyed, but that these Incisions haue
 often times been attempted with a lance by our Ance-
 stors & fore-fathers. But amongst a number of those
 worthy men, Wickar being a man of good knowledge &
 skill in the Cure of the foresaid Euill, his counsaile
 is, that before we doe attempt the said action by Inci-
 sion, the Patient be first layde vpon his Bed, and so
 both his feet must be strongly tyed vnto the bed poast,
 his head & both his hands must also be fast held by men
 of strength, and skillfull in holding: In such sort as we
 doe in cutting those which haue the crooked or wyre
 neckes. And he that is chosen to be the Operatoꝝ of the
 said action, must prudently and wisely (saith Vigo, and
 other learned men) consider the greatnes & smalnes of the
 said Tumor, which must be incised & cut frō one length
 of the Tumor to an other. When by little & little, seperate,
 diuide & undermine the whole Cistis round about, to the
 very bottome & roots therof, not rashly, nor by violence,
 but orderly by degrees, seperate wth your fingers, & other
 seruiceable instrumēt, as you vse to diuide y^e fozenamed

Wennes called Stenoma, Atheroma and Meliceris: And confessed it is for a certaine, that if any portion or part of the said Cistis or bagge, chauce to remaine behind, and not cleere taken away by the rootes, it will (doubtlesse) breed and increase againe: But to prevent such grieuances, me thinkes I cannot speake too sufficiently therof: wherfore, if any part remain behind, then lay vpon it the powder of Mercury precipitate, or (if that bee too weake) adde to it of Alumen Combust, or Variolum Album combust, of each equal portions: notwithstanding I beleue, & confidently hold, that the worke of your hands is the best instruments you haue to trust to, and to relieue you in this distresse.

Mercurialis.

Whereouer, Mercurialis he further sayth these words, for the curing and effecting of this matter: First (saith he) chuse some light place, & let the Patient lye on his bed, for in sitting he will soone sound: therfore binde his legges together, and after binde them to the Bedside, and let one holde his head fast, and then the Chirurgian taking the swelling in his left hand, let him make an Incision, eyther right or straight, or some what crooked, on the necke vnder the Jaw-bones, vntill he come to the matter inclosed in the Bladder, which is sometimes one and single, as in the lesser swellings, and sometimes double, like the Mistle leafe in the greater swellings: So that conueniently (eyther by the fingers or other Instrumentes) the Bladder may be by little and little separated, and drawne from the next partes, together with the matter inclosed in it. But take good heede that the Bladder be not cut, because it is hardly drawne away, and much hindreth the Cure, and the enill will come againe: But if any such thing chauce, it were good to consume it with eating Medicines. Great care must also be had, that neyther the Arteries, vaines, nor notable Perues be hurt, but by little
and

and little gently put it aside. Yet if in the cutting some vessel be divided, and the issue of blood trouble and hinder the worke: then apply some mæte thing to stay the blood, and so come againe to your worke: For if the lippes of the Incision be inflamed, and the swelling of Struma bee not safely dissolved away: then lay on a Stupa beaten with the White of an Egge, and such things as be good for stopping of blood. After, apply Medicines that wit a little concoct, and then use abstersives, and next such as causeth fleshe to growe and heale by the scarre.

The fifth Intention Chyrurgicall

by outward meanes.

The fifth Intention is, those which are unmovable, and deeply rooted within, Corrode them about and cleanse them thoroughly. I graunt it tollerable and very conuenient, to vse in this Cure the due applycation of Potential Cauteries, such as whose property and seruice is to corrode the flesh & the skin, and may with very good circumspection very safely be attempted, being administered vpon a body that is of a reasonable constitution, & in such sort that his strength is able to holde and endure the same. And here I will make further demonstration thereof, that is to say: that your Catery be not applyed vpon any Sinneuoy part, neither vpon the great Veines nor Arteries, for that these bee accompted indede principall and chiefe vessels: Also you must consider the quallity and quantity of the Causticke you doe administer, for that some are moze violent and stronger then other, and some will run and spread moze then another.

Jaques Guillemeau Chyrurgian vnto the now French

King which now is: saith, truely it is not necessary, nor allowable to apply the Caustick vpon the endes or beginnings of Muscles, for if your Patient that is to be Cauterized, haue an vnsound and sickly body, you must first of all bee sure before you administer the sayd Cautey, to Phlebotomize & purge him: The reason is, least in the Cauterized parts, there chaunce to come concursion, or gathering together of humours. Also, it is further sayd, that a small part of your potentiall Cauteyes, doth and will worke as forcibly on a soft and tender bodye, as a great quantity thereof will doe vpon a stronge and grosse obdurate person.ouer and besides, the greater abcessions are to bee Cauterized one way, and the lesser an other way, and that with good consideration. And here to put you in memory, that you must bee very carefull and circumspect in defending the partes round about the sayd Tumors, for feare (as I haue said) that your Cautey doe run and spread too farre abroad: for the which cause you shall strengthen, fortifye & defend the foresaid affected parts, that is to say: by inuironing and compassing it round about with some repercussive Medicamentes, lest the grieued part (which by long infirmity is become thereby soe weakned & enfeebled) and may so bring with it great swelling & other euill accidents: And therfore it is not without good cause, that the parts grieued be rightly ordred & defended, whereby you shall be sure the better to effect your intended purpose without the said perill or daunger but with the highest commendation in preventing the euill that otherwise might ensue: which reasons alwaies enduced mee to laye round about the Cauterized parts, some speciall defensiu, as is this, or the like hereafter following.

A good defensatiue.

Reci. Emplastrum Diachalcithios dissolved in Ol. papaueris et Ol. ros, wherunto is added Quorum albumina.

min. et Aceti. ros. An. q. s.

Et fiat Emplastrum.

This done, then presently goe about with your Causticke, to rote out all the whole Schrophulous and hard kernelly substances, either with the common Kuptory or Causticke, which in this case best contenteth my minde: the making hereof I doe not here set downe, because it is so commonly knowne.

Howbeit, there is an other Causticke, which (as it is reported vnto me by a skilful Chirurgian) doth worke without any paine, or very litle at al. The reputed Autho: therof is said to bee a famous practizer in Chirurgery, dwelling at Mountpelier in France. I must needs thinke reuerently of the Autho: of this Caustick, hoping his minde was not such to delight himselfe with publishing of vntuth: But if it doe indeede worke without paine, the mystery thereof is farre aboue my reach.

Rec. Lixiuij Saponarij.	lib ij.
Vitriolj Romanj.	ʒ iiij.
Mercurij sublimatj.	ʒ j.

Made into very fine powder: in the end of the boyling put in of Opium 2. dzams. Misc et fiat Trochiscj.

A good potential Caustery:

You shall further note, that if at any time your Causticke doe happen not to worke so well and sufficiently to your minde, as happily you would wish it should do, then apply the same Caustery againe: but you must first make Incision alongst wise, vpon the middle of the foresaid Escharre: When put in some small quantity (that is, so much as you suppose will penetrate into the profundity & very rootes therof) for it doth behoue a prouident & wise Artist to prevent & see all eminent danger in y doing therof, & the by Gods help, ye may safely in a short time rote out these hard Strophulous Tumors. For (as I haue said) vnlesse the rote be cleane take out, this

this Malady will growe and increase againe. But if there chaunce to approach any painefull accidentes (as I haue knowne and seene to follow in sundry persons) then with speed remooue and take away the same: which done, y^e shall procure the fall of the Eschar, with Vnguentū Populeum: or els with Vnguentum Rosarum, or swēte Butter. And to apply vpon it Emplastrum Diacalctheos, or Emplastrum Deminio. So after all the Escharres be remooued, then if there be required mundifying and cleansing, these following are vulgarly vsed, as Vnguentum Apostolorū, called of some also Vnguentum Christianorū: which Vnguent in this effect cannot be bettered: and Vnguentum Egiptiacum, and sometimes to mixe two parts of Vnguentum Apostolorum, and one part of Vnguentum Egiptiacum. Also, Vnguentum Apij, is auailable in this Cure, viz.

Vnguentū
ex Apio.

Recipe.	Succi Apij et Plantaginis.	An. ʒ ij.
	Farinæ hordeij et Orobj.	An. ʒ j. ʒ.
	Terebinthinæ,	ʒ j.
	Mellis,	ʒ ij.
	Mirrhæ	ʒ iij.
	Misce et fiat Vnguentum.	

If you adde to this Vnguent the yolkes of Egges and Mercury Præcipit. it doth worke much better. Also the powder of Mercury præcipit. is good of it selfe, and if you will haue it worke more forcibly, adde vnto it of Allum combust according to discretion. With these foresaid remedies you may continue vntill there appeare pure and quicke fleshy: then it followeth to vse Incarnatiues, & Agglutinatiues, with other medicamentes, fit for consolidation.

Thus hauing sufficiently intreated of the fifth Intention: now it remaineth for a full conclusion, to present

sent in order last of all, the first Intention; As followeth.

The sixth Intention Chyrurgicall by outward meanes.

The first Intention Chyrurgicall is, that in those Strumas that are fastened but to a thinne and slender roote, you shall binde them about and plucke them out. This last action (as it appeareth) is verie easily perfozmed by a skillfull Operatoz or cunning Chirurgicalian: neyther doth it require any great curiosity, but a decent and artificiall strong binding, meete for the plucking of them out (as it is said) by the rootes. In which action you neede not feare any great perrill of Fluxe of blood, but that it may easily bee restrained with my restraining powder, published in my last booke of Observations, which hath (of a number of good Artistes) a friendly acceptation: If it chaunce through the ill disposition of the body, any dolorous accidentes doe happen to follow, then mitigate the same (sayth Wicker) with stupes wet in the white of an Egge, and oyle of Roses: and afterwards if there growe filthy-nes, let it be clesed with those remedies befoze rehearsed: then no fault being committed through negligence or want of skill, you shall no doubt with good successe, finish this last Intention. But amongst a number of excellent remedies for the curing of this euill (after the partes bee thoroughly clesed from all annoyances) this Playster following hath all the properties, that is prescribed in these kindes of remedies befoze named:

Which noble Playster I obtained of one Isack a Stran- M. Isacks
ger bozne, a famous Incisioner and Licentiate Chi- Playster,
rurgicalian of London, who for his excellent knowledge in

¶

his

his Arte, was called beyond the Seas, The golden Master or Doctor.

R. Bdellii, et Ammoniacci.	An. ʒ i. ʒ.
Lapidis Sanguinalis, lapidis Magnetis.	An. ʒ i. ʒ.
Aristolochiæ rotundæ, aloes Hepaticæ.	An. ʒ iii.
Oliban et Masticis.	An. ʒ i.
Lithargirij argēt. et lapidis calaminaris.	An. ʒ iii.
Corallj Rubj et albi.	An. ʒ ii.
Lumbricorum in pul.	ʒ i.
Succj scrophulariæ.	ʒ vi.
Colophonix	ʒ ʒ.
Terebynthiæ Veneræ.	ʒ iiij.
Ceræ Albæ.	ʒ xii.
Olej Hispanicj.	} An. ʒ. iii
Olej Hipericj cum gummis.	
Olej Laurini	
Camphor.	ʒ ʒ.

Misce et fiat Implastrum.

With this Playster onely I cured a Bricklayers Daughter nere London, of diuers bad Scrophulous Ulcers in her necke and throate. Howbeit, there be some (who are as it were so nose-wise) that forsooth they can not abide to read any medicine, that is of a long composition, be it neuer so precious. Contrariwise, there be others againe, that will not endure to read a short composition, bee it neuer so well approued: for they plainely say, there can bee no great matter of worth in them: And thus they are as variable in their opinions (for want of true Arte and iudgement) as the Camellions be in their colours. Quot capita tot sensus: so many heades so many opinions. Now here I will forbeare

beare any further to discourse of this Sixt Intention Chirurgicall, but I will set downe certaine Observations for the Cure of this greivous Malady by me perfected, as followeth: least otherwise happly it may be said, He that telleth a long processe or boasting tedious tale without some prooffe, must needs require credit, either for his long boasting tedious tale, or else for some speciall Authority that is in his person. But as for boasting amongst wise men, it can winne little credit.

An observation.



Few monthes past there was sent unto me by a Gentleman of Essex, a certaine husband man, being about the Age of thirty yeres, who was molested (for the space of sixe monthes) with certaine outward swellings, or unnatural Strumous Abscessions: some of them were great with notable hardnesse, some meane, and some smaller, being for the most part packed and heaped together; but yet mooved too and fro, byther and thither: For the which he was first purged (with great moderation and aduisement) with the pills of Euphorbium and Trochisce ex Viperis: or the Pills of Vipers, and he did take many times Theriaca Andromachj, & kept a very slender dyet withall: after hee was well purged from grosse and rawe humours, then I applyed vpon his necke and both his shoulders 3 great cupping glasses, and so did draw bloud and humours in good quantity. After the application of this kinde of Boxing or Venosoles, then presently I applyed vpon his swelling this Vaguent, and these Plaisters following.

Recip. Colewort leaues, gréene Léeses and blades:
 The vngüēt of water Betonye, Motherwort, the lesse Plan-
 taine, Dayse leaues and Flowers, Mallows, Pi-
 cottian, and Pelitory of the wall, of each a handfull:
 Beate and slyed these hearbes very fine: then adde to
 these foresaid hearbes of Wine Vineger lib.ii. of Hogs
 grease and sweet Butter, of each lib.ii. of oyle of Al-
 monds lib.j. a yong Fox, of earth worms, & shel snalles,
 of each lib.i. Let all these lye infused & buryed in horse
 dung the space of a month, then boyle all together till
 the watrynes be consumed: then strayne it strongly, &
 here with morning and euening anoynt his necke ve-
 ry warme, for halfe an houre together: Then applyed
 An Emplastrum de ranis cum Mercurio: and at other
 times, Emplastrum Dyachilon maius, et de Muscilagini-
 bus, of each equal portions: and by this way and order
 of curing, he was by me cured and safely healed with-
 in the space of 40. dayes.

The vngüēt
 singular
 good to cō-
 sume all
 scrophulous
 Abscessions.

Another obseruation.

Another ob-
 seruation of
 a Master of
 a Ship.



Upon a time there was brought vnto me
 a certaine Master of a Ship, by a Ser-
 uant of mine, called Robert Coulter, a
 man who (for his knowledge and skill
 in the Arte of Chirurgery) was great-
 ly esteemed of diuers Nobles, and wor-
 thy Persons. This Master of the Ship was mighti-
 ly infected with many Vicerous Strumacs in his necke,
 throte and brest, with much out-growing flesh, loath-
 some and vnpleasant to beholde: his hard swelling ex-
 ceeded in number, magnitude and greatnesse: he had a
 crasse and vnfound body: his minde much troubled
 with pensiuenesse and melancholy fancies. Therfore
 being loath to admit any thing needfull, or commit any
 thing

thing hartfall, I did take the aduise and counsaile of a graue and learned Physitian: who prepared and purged his body from much crude and rawe indigested excrementall humours, with the Pills of Sagapenum de Agarico Coctix. An ʒ.ʒ. Misce. In like manner he did set him downe a good regiment of dyet, which was thinne and sparing and light of digestion. He also forbade him eating and drinkeing at vnaccustomed houres: also he did refraine those meates that were grosse and tough: as Beefe, Milke, fryed Egges, hard cheese, all pulse and nattes, and other meates which cause thicke Iuyce: Also he did appoint him after his first purgings euery mozning and euening for a space, to receiue this drinke following, which procured him to auoyde much Phlegmaticke rawe humours, especially by Urine.

Ry. Apij Rusticj et Eupatorij,	An. M. i.	
Soldanellæ,	M. ii.	
Petroselini Macedonici.	} An. M. j. ʒ.	
Herbæ Trinitatis.		
Mellis com. lib. ʒ. Gingiberis.	ʒ. ʒ.	
Vini Albi et Aquæ com.	An. lib. vi.	
And of fine Mythridat.	ʒ. iii.	

A drinke to procure Urine.

¶ But before yee gather the hearbes when the Sunne is on them, and boyle them to the consumption of the third part, in an earthen pot nealled and close covered, so that no ayre goe forth: when it is colde, straine it and keepe it in cleane vessels.

And so that this my Patient was subiect to much Restriction of his belly: hee did also admit him to forbear the foresaid drinke, and to drinke of this Laxative decoction a quarter of a pinte at a time, which he receiued first in the mozning, & at 3. or 4. of the clocke in the

A 3. after-

afternoone, and last in the evening.

The pur- ging decoo- tion.	R ^o .	Sarsaparillæ.	ʒ iiij.
		Rad. saffraſas.	ʒ ij.
		Ligni ſancti.	ʒ iii.
		Epithymi.	} An. ʒ i.
	Hermodaſtil et		
M. L.		Stechados.	
		Seminis Anifi.	ʒ i.
		Liquerifiæ.	ʒ ʒ.
		Senæ Orientall.	ʒ ii.
		Saccari albi.	lib. ʒ.
		Mithridati.	ʒ i.
		Vini albi.	} An. lib. viii.
		Aquæ com.	

Boyle them vnto the third part; and laſt put in your Senæ and Michridate, and let it not boyle much aboue halfe a dozen walmes. Et fiat.

Local reme-
dies.

Now ſoꝛ that his Ulcers were many, and ſubject to a hotte diſtemper, ſoꝛ that cauſe hee might the better admitte blood letting, being alſo a man of a growne age, therefore I tooke the moze quantity thereof. Then next I proceeded with the Cure of the befoze-named malignant Ulcers, and did firſt bathe or waſhe them ſoꝛ a good ſpace with Hydromel (that is, Mell-water and Honey boyled together) by reaſon of the hotte diſtemperature, and did ſubdue the whole Scrophula, following Vigos direction: after Inciſion I did put againe of the Cauſticke into the middle of the Carnoſity, which deceiued me not, and ſo after cauſed him to auoyde much noyſome matter and filthynesse:

Althines: Then after I did mundifie them with Vnguentum Apostolorum Mesuci, and of Vnguentum Aegyptiacum An. Dun. 2. Oleum Ouorum, Mel Rosarum An. Dun. 2. Lapis Calaminaris preparat made into most subtil powder. Misce et fiat Vnguentum.

I found this aforesaid Vnguent very commodious and profitable in this Cure, and did continue with it till I perceived pure and quicke flesh: then I did also constitute and ordaine these two remedies which in their operation for the cure of the said Struma, is approved profitable.

Recipe. Sacchari Plumbj.	ʒ. ʒ.
Ol. Ouorum lutorum.	ʒ. ij.
Misce.	

This place will not admit me here orderly, to set downe at large, those great cures which I haue seene healed by other Chirurgians, of whom I obtained the knowledge of the foresaid remedies: And I haue also with the same, cured and healed many of the like cures, but especially in the curing of fraudulēt Ulcers in Ano, the said remedy being Artificially made and prepared according to the Chymistes Arte, the subject is onely Plumbj rub. et Acetj fort. Also I haue thought it good to set downe the manner of making the foresaid Ol. Ouor. that is: take 20. or 30. Egges, more or lesse, & let them be sodden very hard: which done, lay aside the whites, and reserue onely the yolks, so let them be well laboured and beaten in a cleane mortar: then put them into a Fryng pan, & cause the be well fryed, continually stirring them, till it come to an Oylve substance, and after presse it forth according to Arte.

Recipe.

Recipe. White Varnish. ℥ ij.
 Lytarge of golde. ℥ j.

Put the Varnish in a litle broad earthen Pan, being made flat and well nealed, the bignes of a great Saw-zer, and strew in the Lytarge by litle and litle, and stir it together euery two houres, and it will in the end come to a certaine hardnesse, in such sort that you may beate it to powder, and strew of this powder vpon your Pledgets, for the cure of y^e outward Abscession, which likewise troubled him greatly, being so hard, noddy and knotty, so that I feared they would haue degenerate into a Scirhus, but I did mollify and dissolve them with these remedies following.

A speciall
 molifying
 & dissolving
 Cataplasma

G. Keble.

Recipe. Turnips and Lilly rootes An. lib β. boyled in strong Ale or Palmesey, q. s. which being boyled very tender, then straine gently forth the liquors, and beate the roote very well in a stone mortar, and adde therunto Beane meale and Barly meale, and Ote-meale, of each a handfull: then take the liquors that the fore named rootes were boyled in, and adde thereunto Marsh Mallow rootes two handfuls, of Fenygrecke and Limeseede, each of them a handfull. Let these stand infused 12. houres, then boyle it to a thicknesse, and so straine it strongly. Then take of this Musilage lib. β. and adde to it also Dyle of Limeseede and sweet Butter An. q. s. and of Saffron the waight of 4. d. Then boyle all together to a consistence. Et fiat Cataplasma.

Also, I often vsed Emplastrum de Ranis cum Mercurio et Emplastrum Dyachilon maius, Emplastrum de Muscilaginibus, as is befoze named: And thus I cured this Sea-faring man, and so continued (to my knowledge) 11. yeares: in the end hee dyed in the last voyage with Sir Frances Drake.

An Obseruation of a Maide, whose friends supposed she had the Euill before rehearsed, when I was but a young Profefor in this faculty and Arte of Chyrurgerie.



Wout thirty yeres past (as it were in the minority of this my practice) I did obserue there was brought vnto me (by a Preacher, then being Vicar of Yalding, a towne in Kent) a Maideen about the age of 22. yeares, hauing a strange

An obseruation of a Maide dwelling at Yalding in Kent

and able body, and of a reasonable good constitution, who was supposed to haue that Euill, called Struma. Wee shall vnderstand, this Vicar was a man that did practise both Physicke and Chyrurgery: this Maideen was a long time troubled with an Ulcer in one of her legges, and a great swelling in one side of her necke: which Maladyes, the foresaid Vicar did take vpon him to cure and heale: how be it, in continuance of time he grew weary of his worke, and tolde a neighbour of his, called Master Eden (a Gentleman dwelling also in Yalding) that the Maide his Patient (as hee supposed) had the Quenes Euill (which Gentlemans Daughter not long before I had cured of the same:) The sayd Gentleman perswaded the Vicar not to spend time too long, but to cause her to bee sent vp to London to mee, whose counsaile presently he followed, & the Vicar and the Maide and her father consulted together, and came to mee to London, and shewed me her griefe, and the continuance of the same. So after diligent view taken by me, I found it was not the Euill (as he supposed) but

by the aduice of one M. Archē boule and Beeden Chirurgians of London,

a sort of crude and raw humours, cleaving together in her neck, with a putrified corrupt Ulcer upon her right leg, & so I told him he was deceived in her griefe. When they went their way and asked further counsell, which all were of my opinion. When they came unto me the next day, and I did undertake the cure with the counsaile of one Doctor Spering a graue and learned Physitian, who prescribed her an order of ayet, with convenient purging. It is to be noted, hee gaue unto her in thre severall boxes, thre sundry purgations to be taken at thre severall times, set downe in writing very plainly, as might be denised. In like maner I deliuered unto them all such local remedies as was fit for both her griefes: amongst the rest I noted in writing, that the first thing shee should vse unto the Ulcer on her legge, was Vnguentum Aegiptiacum, which I made very strong, and of a high and thicke body, for that I would haue her spread it vpon pledgets somewhat thick, and after to proceede with other meete remedies.

But note what ill hap followed by the Maydes carelesnes, and too much negligence: In the morning after she came home to Yalding by 7. of the clocke, and tooke one of the 3. Purgations which the Doctor gaue unto her to take, shee set it vpon a stoole by the fire, where shee meant first to dresse her legge: in conclusion (by great oversight) she laide the Purgation to her legge, and did eate vp the whole boxe of Aegiptiacum, which was nere 2. oun. and (as shee said afterwards) it was very vntothesome and loathsome in tasting. All this while for two hours space she felt little working of it, but did begin in the end greatly to burne, & did complaine in her stomacke, throte & mouth, and casted extremely, & also shortly after purged downe very greatly, & thus continued for the space of one day, & one night before she sought for helpe. In the end, the Vicar was
not

not to be found, but stayed at London, then they sent
 unto Maidestone to an Italian Physitian called Santa-Ci- Santa-Cilia
 lia, and he being giuen to vnderstand by them, that by
 meanes of a purgation, shee was in a great burning
 heate in her body, & purged & vomited too abundant-
 ly, and so wanted sleepe greatly, for the which hee gaue
 them a prescript vnto the Apothecary: but first that
 they themselues should apply her with butter-milke,
 and new milke, and some good fat Button bzothes: and
 to helpe to stay her purging, he counsailed them to giue
 her to drinke oftentimes, Red-wine and Conserue of
 Sloes together, and to procure her to sleepe with this
 potion following.

Ry.	Diascordij.	ʒi.ʒ.	
	Diacodij.	ʒi.	
	Aquæ Cardui Benedicti.		fiat potio.

A potion to
procure sleep

But this did small pleasure. The next night hee sent
 her this ensuing.

Ry.	Diascordij.	ʒ.iiii.	
	Philonij Romanj.	ʒ.i.	
	Aquæ Cardui Benedicti.	ʒ.iii.	
	Sir. de Succo Lymonum.	ʒ.i.	
	Misce.		

Another

With this she had some comfort, but not to that pur-
 pose they looked for: so after the third night, in the next
 morning they sent with all speede to my house in Lon-
 don with a letter, of the great daunger she was in, & the
 Physitians billes with all what she had done: and pre-
 sently I sent it to D. Spering, who was greatly grieued
 to heare of it, & said he was sure there was some extra-
 ordinary matter in it, for the purgations he sent would
 neuer bring her into such daunger. The after he had well
 considered of the matter, & present daunger that might

ensue, hee prescribed forthwith that his Apothecary should make first, for to coole and quench her great and extreame thirst, and to helpe her to her talking againe, this Iulip which was thus made.

Rec. Barly Water lib. iiii. Conserue of red Roses and of Barberyes, of each 2. Dun: Whereunto was added 20. drops of Dyle of Utricoli. Misce.

And then shee did drinke for a space, which wrought to good effect in cooling of her, & so brought her to a good taste againe. For the staying of the Fluxe of her Belly and Vomiting, shee took of this Electuary at diuers times a day, the quantity of 3. Dun. at a time. The making hereof is as followeth.

An Electuary
to stay
great Fluxes
in the Belly.

Recipe. Bol. Armoniacj Orient.	3j.
Cynamomj.	3j.
Cloues and Nutmegs roasted.	An. 3. ss.
Macis.	3j.
Sanguinis Hominis, dyed in the Sun, and made into fine powder.	3ij.
Corticis Balastej.	3j.

Of white Paper shred into a number of small peeces: of Sorrell seedes, and of Plantine seedes, dyed and made into fine powder, of each. 3j.

Boyle these in 12. Dun. of Strupe of Vineger, till it come vnto the thickness of an Electuary, &c.

He gaue also vnto her the first night, a Pill of Ladanium, onely to procure sleepe and quiet rest, and caused her to be couered with many cloathes, and so procured sweate: Thus within an houre and a quarter shee fell a sleepe, and rested quietly vntill nine of the clocke the next morning, and neuer casted nor went to the scoole: and (being awaked) confessed shee was greatly refreshed, and felt no paines at all till towards night, and then shee casted a litle, and went now and then to the scoole:
for

fo: which cause she tooke her foze said Eiectuary. She earnestly required to haue an other Pill, but the Doctor gaue his direction to the contrary, and would first see how Nature did dispose her selfe: so the night following she rested but litle, how be it a great deale better then befoze. When the third night hee gaue her the second Pill, and after that she neuer vomitted or purged disorderly againe: the excellency of these remedies is aboue beliefe and vncredible, that I haue done and seen done by these last worthy remedies, both by Sea and by land. The seauenth day after she had receiued her infortunate Purgation of *Aegiptiacū*, then speeches was made by me to see the Ulcer of her legge, but they regarded it not; in the ende she opened it, and found it almost cleane cured, then shee commended mee, and so did her friends fo: this my excellent remedy: but shee said would neuer take the like Purgation againe, fo: a thousand pound: thus she was cured by Fortune and not by Arte. When I required of her, where the Bores were, that the Purgations and the Vnguentum *Aegiptiacum* were in: she said she threwe them both into the fire: Fo: (said shee) the Purgation had a filthy taste, and was so clammy, and so sticke to her mouth and teeth, that I had neuer so much a doe (said she) to get it downe my throate. When I perceiued shee had taken the wrong thing, & it was the more apparant by reason of the blacknes of her teeth, & the stains of her cloathes wher with she had often wiped her mouth: and also by staining of the Basons and the dishes, wherin she had so often times vomitted. After this I stayed with her ten daies, til her legge and mouth was perfectly cured, and then wee were royally payde, and thus went to London to the Doctor, and tolde him what had hapned, that she had eaten the bore of *Aegiptiacum*, and layde the Purgation to her legge, wher eat he was greatly grieued:

ued: and much controuersie in speeches was after betwene the Doctoz and the Paides father, but in the ende they were made friends.

Now I will set downe the composition of the said Pill of Ladanum, which I obtained of a very deere friend, being a pretious Jewell, as it is vled: otherwise, (as I haue said in other of my writings) the best Medicine that is, is no Medicine vnlesse it be in the hands of a skilfull man.

The true maner and making of Ladanum.

TAke of Opium, first sliced thinne and then dzyed in an Earthen platter, one Dun. & a halfe. of the gum of the roote of Henbane 3. Dun. Make the Gum thus. Gather the rootes of white Henbane in March (the Moone being full) and drie them in the shadow: after slice them and boyle them in good white Wine: (the rootes being boyled vntill they be very soft) poure off the wine, being full of the tincture therof, and presse strongly the rootes, the licour (being by filtration clenfed from all dregs) in an earthen broad pan vpon warme ashes: Vapour away the moysture vntill the tincture of the Henbane rootes come to the consistence of Honey, which is very sweet and pleasant. After this, take all these (being beaten to powder) of the seedes of white Poppy one Dunce, of Mamma one scruple, of Cloues and Cinnamon, of each 2. Dunces, of Louageroots, Calamus, Aromaticus, Galingale and Ginger, of each one Dunce, of Castorium, blacke Pepper, Cubebs and Saffron, of each halfe an Dunce, of Ladanum and Benjamin, of each 2. 3. Put all these together in a glasse hauing a narrow mouth, which will holde a pottle, and poure in so much good and strong Aqua Vitæ as will be aboue them foure inches,

inches, then with a Cork and a piece of Leather stop it, and let it stand untill the Aqua Vitæ be of a darke red colour, shaking it three times a day in y^e glasse: the Aqua Vitæ being full of tincture, let it be poured off & strayed, and so much againe be poured on, do this til the Aqua Vitæ can draw no colour. Then take all the tinctured Aqua Vitæ, and in Balnea Mariæ in a great glasse body, distill it untill the tinctures doe come to the consistence of a Syzope: Afterwardes poure them in a broad earthen glazed pan, and on warme Ashes by evaporation bring them to the consistence and body of a Pill, which Malar with 2. Drams of the oyle of Cloues, let the masse be kept in a cleane glasse.

The Dose is from three graines to five, to procure sleepe, to aswage the paines of those that are troubled with the Collicke, with the Plurisie, with the Stone, and with the Goute: to stay the Cough, the Fluxe of the Belly, spitting of blood, and Deflections of humours, &c. It is said, it were as good for a Chirurgian that followeth the warres, eyther by Sea or Land, to be without his right hand, as to be without these remedies last rehearsed. My selfe haue knowne cured of Dysenteria, or the bloody fluxe, and other Fluxes of the belly in a Shippe (being upon the coaste of Indyes) diuers cured of Dysenteria, or the bloody Fluxe and other Fluxes of the belly. forty Marriners and Soldiers at one time, and not one of them all perished, by the discret administration of the said remedies by seruantes of mine. Within the City of London also there be alme at this present day, which were cured of the fluxe of the belly, by the forenamed remedies, when they were supposed of many to be past all recovery, by reason also of the long continuance and their extreame weakenes withall: And here I wish the like good successe vnto others (which I my selfe haue had hereby) that is the onely cause I haue here made so large mention thereof.

A most

**A most miraculous Cure, healed
onely by the Queenes most excellent Ma-
iesty, when neither Phisicke nor Chirurgery could
take place or preuaile.**



Amongst an infinite nū-
ber (which I haue
knowne dayly cured
by her Highnes, of the
foresaid euill) this cure
following is worthy of
great admiratiō: there
came into my handes
not many yeares past,
a certayne Stranger,
borne (as he said) in the
Land of Gulicke neere

vnto Cleueland. This Stranger had been in Cure a
long time befoze he came vnto me, with diuers skillfull
Chirurgians, both English and Strangers, being then
greatly molested and soze troubled with diuers perniti-
ous Cancerous Fistulous Vlcers in certayne places of
his body: likewise he had many knotty swellings or
abscessions, gathered together vpon heapes in the fore
part of his necke, neere vnto the Winde-pipe, and
some in the hinder part of the necke: and also amongst
the principall and notable vessels, viz. the great Si-
nerves, Vaines and Arteryes, and therefore could not
without great perill and danger be safely taken away,
eyther by Launce or Causticke remedies, by reason of
their nere knitting together, & were also very vnfit, to
be brought to suppuration. The cause was, they were
for the most part ingendred of dull and slowe or tough
lyme

Alike matter, for the which I craved how and then the
 aduice and counsaile of diuerse learned and expert Physi-
 cians and Chirurgians, onely to prevent and auoide
 those pernicious dangers that oftentimes doe follow:
 He best, (in conclusion) notwithstanding all our
 turmoiling, much care, industry and diligence, with the
 application of most excellent medicines (very remedi-
 able and appropiat for that cure) yet was his grieffe
 rather the worse then better. For looke what way
 soeuer we took with approued medicines, some milde,
 some vehement, and some stronger (which by naturall
 reason and common sense, were very good and com-
 mendable) yea, and which brought oftentimes all his
 Ulcers to bee very neere whole: Yet vpon a sodaine
 (without any iust cause to vs knowne) his sores did pu-
 trisye and breake forth againe, with much loathsome
 filthinesse, so that I feared his Ulcers would gangre-
 nize, by reason of the concursion and vigour of the vn-
 expected accidents, so that his disease wearied vs all. In
 the end, after hee had been twelue or thirtene monethes
 in my cure, percelusing we all mist of our expected hope
 and purpose for the curing of this Infirmitie: And
 likewise himself being ouertyred with extreame paines
 and grieffe, so that oftentimes hee bewailed his owne
 great misery and wretchednes: for which cause hee
 went his wates, and came no moze vnto mee for any
 cure: but by the counsaile of some of his owne countri-
 men and friends, made meanes (vnknowne to me) vnto
 other of my fellowes the Quenes Maesties Chi-
 rurgians, which are in place of preferment befoze mee.
 Who pitying his miserable estate, vpon a time (a-
 mongst many others) he was then presented vnto our
 most Sacred and renowned Prince the Quenes most
 excellent Maesty, for the cure of the said Cuill: which
 through the gift and power of Almighty God, by her
 H Graces

Graces onely meanes laying of her blessed and happy hands vpon him, shee cured him safely within the space of sixe monthes. Heereby it appeareth it is a more diuine then humane worke, so afterwards vpon a time I did meete with him by chauce in London, but I did not wel know him, his Colour & complexion was so greatly altered & amended: And being in very comely maner attired, other wise then befoze I had seene him, and he tolde me who he was: When I asked him how he did w his griefe: he answered me, I thank God and the Quene of England, I am by her Maiesty perfectly cured and healed: and after her Grace had touched me, I neuer applyed any Medicine at all, but kept it cleane, with sweet and fresh cleane cloathes, and now and then washed the soze with white Wine: and thus all my griefes did consume and waste cleane away. And that I should credit him the more, he shewed mee the Angell of golde which her Maiesty did put about his neck, truely a cure (as I haue said) requirerh diuine honour and reuerence: And heere I doe confidently affirme and steadfastly beleue, that (for the certaine cure of this most miserable Malady) when all Artes and Sciences doe falle, her Highnesse is the onely Day-STARRE, peerlesse and without comparisson: for whose long life, much happines, peace and tranquillity, let vs all (accozding to our bounden dutyes) continually pray vnto the Almighty God, that he will blesse, keepe and defend her Sacred person, from the malice of all her knowne and unknowne enemies, so that shee may for ever raigne over vs, (if it please the Lord God) euen vnto the ende of the world, still to cure and heale many thousands more, then euer she hath yet done. Amen.

An History and obseruation of a Gentleman which sent for me, to cure him of the foresaid Euill, but it prooued otherwise.



Upon a time I was sent for to a Gentleman, lying in a Marchantes house at Broken-wharfe in London: after I was brought into his presence, he did forthwith giue me to vnderstand, y he was greatly polluted & molested with much impurity of corrupt & rotten matter, with great exulceration in his throate, being of a filthy and carrious stinkish saour: also the Almond of his throate was greivous and painful vnto him, & meruailously swolne: for the which cause (he said) he entertained (a litle before) one D. Simonds, a very learned and Iudiciall Physitian, who (as he reported) did administer a dyet to him for certaine daies, but it appeared he was smally relieved therby. And further he laide open vnto mee, that of late there was commended vnto him a New-come Stranger, who (vpon report) was supposed to be y onely Phoenix of the world, for his rare and exquisite knowledge in Physicke and Chirurgery: I answered the Gentleman, that those speeches were so absurd as nothing could be more, for (said I) it is impossible for one man to haue all knowledge in himself, but it is truly said: One man may know, that which another knoweth not. Well quoth he, I perceiue I haue take a wrong pig by y eare, and so haue brought my hogs to a faire market, & therefore I know not what to say: & I doubt me I shal find a wofull experience, of that he hath practised on me: And therfore said, he I pray you let me haue your good help

It is truly said, giue a man a name to be an early riser though hee lye in bed till noone, it is no great matter.

In curing of me, for preventing further danger. Indeed he is moze to be esteemed that preventeth a danger before it doth come, then hee that doth cure it after it is come; What said he, the first time he had given me a little White-sicke, hee did very boldly corrosive mee in two severall places of my throate, and yet neverthelisse I received no profit thereby, but hee hath tormented me greatly: So in the end he prayed me to unbinde his grief, where the corrosive was applyed, which was directly vpon the outward part of the Amigdales or kernels of the roate of the tongue, but as good hap was, he being a fat man, the Caustick wrought not too deep: also he shewed mee diuers nodosities, knobs and knottes vpon his shin bones. When I tolde the Gentleman it was not the Kings Call: when he heard me speake these words, he was in a wonderfull rage, and did sweare like a mad man. By the way yee shall vnderstand, that this gentlemans vices exceeded his vertues, hee was a man knowne to be as vncoustant & vncertaine as the weather-cock: won with a feather & lost with a straw, to day a friend, to morrow none: at one time he would magnifye his Physitian and Chirurgian (as it were) about the heauens, and for the wagging of a russh, hee would discredit them & dispraise them againe, downe to the pit of hell. But to returne vnto my matter, from whence I haue a little digressed, forsooth in all poste hast this good Gentleman would needs haue me ride into the Country to his house (being fifty miles from London) to cure him there: But I tolde him, it was not possible, for that I was dayly to attend vpon the Lord Thomas Earle of Sussex, then being Lord Chamberlaine vnto her Majesty. In the meane space there came in his Physitian and Chirurgian whome he reported before to be matchlesse, and without comparisson in White-sicke

sicke and Chirurgery: but the case is altered, for now he did againe, most bitterly reuile him, for mistaking of his grieffe: I must needs say, his Physitian was a man of a courteous inclination, and partly after speeches had, he did confesse his error and ouer-sight: yet he said hee had been a professoꝝ of this faculty forty yeeres, and indeed he had the testimonies of many great towne and Citties beyond the Seas, of diuers whome hee had cured of the Kings Cull: To iudge and iudge aright, (as I tolde the Gentleman) hee did nothing of set purpose to abuse him, for truly he was learned, though a bad Physitian and a worse Chirurgian. How be it, the worst I liked in him, was for that he boasted, and said he was a Chirurgian naturalized, and so borne a Chirurgian: truly I tolde him it was a reason as naked as my naile: For be it granted that his Father might be a good Chirurgian (as him selfe reported to vs) what is that to the purpose, if his Sonne be found a counterfeit? It is a true saying, the best Apple will growe to be a Crab, vnlesse some good fruite be grafted on the stocke: But indeede I doe know there bee some whose Fathers were good Chirurgians, and so be their Sonnes likewise, but how cometh it to passe they bee so? Truly the reason is, they were like vnto their Fathers, men carefull and painfull in study, and of long experience. But otherwise, for any one to suppose or dreame, y the Arte cometh to a man by succession, because happily his Father was a good Chirurgian, it is a Paradoxscall opinion, very foolish, absurde and fantasticall: Other the like speeches hee had to this ende and purpose, and thus we ended, and so I took my leaue, and left them altogether. After I was gone, they fell out with great and vnseemely wordes: whereupon the Gentleman caused his men to set his Physitian downe in a Chaire, and then with a payre of Tayloꝝs sheeres,

Where ignorance is clad in learned weede, Small helpe is there to be had in time of neede.

one of his men played Barbatonforis, and so did Cutte off his faire beard, and thore off the hayre of his head very vnseemly, being a man of his peeres, and so put him out of doores, without any consideration for his paines and Medelnes hee had bestowed vpon him: but what became of him afterward I haue not heard. Then he sent to D. Simonds againe, & tolde him how his new come Phisitā & Chirur: had abused him & desired him of all friendship to help him presently to some cunning Chirurgian, to cure him forthwith if it were possible, & that with speed: After some talke, the Doctoz remembred him selfe, and tolde him he would send him a neighbour of his, one M^r. Story, a Chyrurgian of S. Bartholme wes Hospitall, & a man (said he) wel experienced in his Arte. After he was come home to his house, he did conuerse with his neyghbour M^r. Story, & tolde him what maner of halty man the Gent. was: therfore he willed him, saying, before you meddle with him make your bargaine wisely now he is in paine, for hee is but a bad pay-master, and therefore follow this rule. *Accipe dum dolet, cum sanus soluere nolet.*

As cunning as M^{aster} Storye thought to haue been; hee could not get one penny out of his purse, not in sixe daies after hee vndertooke to cure him, untill M^{aster} Story was going away, and said, sir I cannot goe to the market with wordes, but the Gentleman would not heare on that side. Then the Doctoz went with M^{aster} Story, and tolde the Gentleman: Sir if you ride your horse all day, and giue him no meate at night, and so againe all the next day, you may bee sure you are like to goe a foote the third day. *Indeede I remember a pretty saying of one, whose wordes in effect were these: When a Phisitian or a Chyrurgian cometh to a man that lyeth sicke, and is in daunger of death, yet by his iudgement and skill, promiseth with*
Gods

Gods helpe, to cure him of his griefes and Maladyes: then the sicke Patient greatly reioyceth, & presently compareth him to a God: But after, being somewhat recovered and perceiueth good amendment, then he doth say, hee is but an Angell, & not a God: Againe, after hee doth walke abroad and falleth to his meate, truely he is then accounted no better then a man: in the end when he happily commeth for his money for the curing of his grieuous sicknes, he now reporteth him to be a deuill, & so shut the doore; Non est inuentus; come when I send for you. To conclude, & now I come againe to speake of M^r. Story, after hee had been comming and going, twice a day for eyght daies space, hee gaue him certayne money, wth a world of false promises, so far forth as he would perfect his Cure at his house in the countrie: But according to the old saying in Latin, Mel in ore verbalactis fel in corda fraudis in factis, as by the sequell shall appeare.

At much intreatie hee consented, and went downe to his house in the Country: when hee came vnto the Gentlemans house with him, hee tolde M^r. Storie saying: I haue a Store-house of diseases and impedimentes in my body, and so I haue not ledde a Saintes life: as hee confessed very strange and far from all good, to this ende (he sayd hee spake it) whereby hee might be the better instructed to make his cure the more certayne: When hee tolde the Gentleman hee would be loath to begin a thing when the ende is doubtfull and dangerous, and vnto him before altogether unknowne: And therefore desired him to send for some skilfull Physitian or Chirurgian, for further counsaile to his good. When he did sweare & vowe, that he did not bring him downe to expostulate and make Lectures vnto him, but he said he did understand by M^r. D. Simondes, that he was able to performe greater cures then his was, without the counsel of any
other;

other, and tolde Master Story he should not depart alins out of his house, if hee did not perfectly cure him. I trust (sayd Master Story) you will not (what soener you say) commit so foule a fault in your owne house, whereby may follow vnto you such dishonour: Howbeit, Master Story was greatly troubled in minde, and seeing no remedy, he endeouored himselfe with great care and industry, to attempt the said Cure, according to the Gentlemans owne request, which was with the Anction: but first he prepared and afterwards purged his body, and opened a vaine, and after very discretly hee did administer the Anction at severall times, vntill hee did see and perceiue it had wrought sufficiently, and to Master Stories owne good liking, and so meant to haue ceased. But this monster in humanity (contrary to all Arte and reason) compelled Master Storie to administer the Anction once againe, saying his body was strong enough to endure it. Howbeit, within thzee dayes after, he did begin to sing a new song, for strange and vnerpected accidents immediatly did follow: A great and an inordinate Fluxe of vicious and corrupt humours passed out of his mouth, with much acrimony, burning heate and sharpnes, by reason of the putrifaction of his gummes, with an horrible stinking sauour and a feuer accompanying the same: When he and all his people about him, were in great doubt of his recovery, saying to Master Story, my grieffe (I feare me) will prooue insanable and deadly. Master Story said he hoped not so, for you may thanke your self of this extreme: Then secretly (doubting he should dye) he sent an olde trustie seruant of his to London in all poste haste for me, with a Letter subscribed by a wrong name, and by his man 20. Angels. After I had perused his letter, and vnderstood in what a bad case he was, I prepared all things necessary, and so with all expedition ride
 post

poast alway with his guide. But when I came into his house where he lay, I did not knowe him, his disease had so altered the naturall shape of his face: at last he revealed him selfe vnto me, and said, Master Clowes, I haue sent for you, hoping you will saue my life, I haue bene abused by counterfeit bungling botchers, for one told me I had the R. Cuill, and another, I haue the Fr. P. but what soeuer it is, I pray you bend your endeavour and diligence, that with alconuenient speed I may be brought to my former health, which I know (sayd he) resteth in the skill of a good Chirurgian. After I vnderstood what hee was, I repented mee of my coming, & witht my selfe at London againe, & his 20. Angels in his belly. So procede, I tolde him hee was not without danger, & therfore I could not make any warrant of his cure, but the best I could do he should be sure of: then this cankered chaffe looked on me like one that had lately come out of the devils slaughter-house, & said: if he dyed vnder my cure, there were in his house, that should take account of me before I went. Then I tolde him, if he or any of his durst touch or abuse one haire of my head, it would bee dærely answered. But before I proceed any further, you shal vnderstand, I was informed by one of the Gentlemens men, that M. Story was kept in obscurity (& as it were in a close prison.) So vpon a sodaine, about 10. a clock at night, this Gentle. sent a swash buckler of his own training vp, who was vnto him (as it were) the very light of his eyes, & one that serued him in a nūber of bad matters: He came to M. Story & caused him to rise out of his bed, and had him prepare to ride towarde London, for hee said he had ordained horses for him selfe, & you M. Story, &c. I will soone bee ready to attend vpon you, said hee, but first (he said) hee would faine haue taken his leaue of the Gent: but this Royster tolde him it was in vaine, his Master had no pleasures

Some say, It is not good to speake the truth at all times.

pleasure in the sight of his person: So they took horse, & towards London they did ride, vntill they came into a very great wood farre from any house or towne, and in the midst of the wood hee forced Master Storie to a light, with many scoffes and scoznes, and being very darke, left him to shift for himselfe, where hee wandered vp and do wne all the night, with great feare, sorrow and care, till it was day, & then in the end he came into London bye way, and so being ouer-wearied, rested him selfe for a space, and in the end went to his house in London. After, when this grilse ghost (his man) came home, in the morning hee informed his good Master, how he had dealt with Master Story, whereat (though he being soze and sicklie) yet hee smiled, and greatly reioyced at this bad action: which I did heare, & full well vnderstood though I said little, whatsoeuer I thought, but marke hereafter the end of the Master and the man: and now I come againe to my owne proceedings, that is. The morning after Ma. Story was gone, I administered vnto this Gentleman a Glister, made of new Milke, Sugar and Oyle of Almonds, which could in no wise haue been lawfully prohibited, by reason of the great restriction and tozments of his belly, for hee had not a stoole in five dayes befoze. Now I suppose some vpon a spleane, will object against me, and say, that I goe (here and in other places of this booke) beyond my latched, in the publishing & administering of physical remedies, vnto my Patients: But I must craue pardon to answer with fauour this objectio, for be it without offence spokē: I say, where the learned Physitian is not to be had, be it either by sea or land, far or neer, I will the vse al honest & lawful meanes, both in Physicke & Chirurgery, to the vttermost of my knowledge and skill, befoze I will any way permit and suffer my Patient to verily for want of all helpe. Notwithstanding, what soeuer

soeuer is said and spoken to the contrarye by any malicious aduersary, I assure my selfe, the grave, wise and learned will not take offence at these my sayings, but passe it ouer with modesty & silence. Secondly, though he were weake, by reason of his extreame sweates, paines, and burning heate of his mouth, thzoate and whole body, for which cause I did let him bloud on the Cephalica vaine, on the right arme, that was, 4. Dunc. of bloud in the morning, and 3. Dunces of bloud more at foure of the clocke in the after noone the same day. And thus by intermission of time, I took away 7. Dun. of very corrupt and impure bloud: this done, I vled frictions, and I set strong cupping glasses vpon his Shoulders and hippes, and at sundry times I did administer vnto him certayne comfortable cordials: And then with excellent Gargarismes and Lotions, I brought away many foule and filthy Askers from his mouth and thzoate: thus within the space of sixe daies, hee did confesse some little ease and amendment, by these inward and outward medicaments. And at the full end of 18. daies after following, I made him perfectly whole, in the meane time hee did cogitate (as it were) and bethought with himselfe, how cunningly he had dealt with his two former Chyrurgians, and did greatly reioyce in this sending them away vnsatisfied. When I tolde him, it was to Master Storyes great Detriment, & hurt vnto his body, and hindzance to his living being a poore man: but hee would not heare on that side. Notwithstanding, it is a true saying: It is an ill winde that bloweth no man good; I meane, happy is hee that commeth in the declination and ending of a Cure: and so I let him alone with his humours, sith my reasons was not of force to perswade him: howbeit, in conclusion he vled me very kindly, & willed me to goe abroad with him, to see his Riuer, wherein were

many goodly Crowles and other fine fishes, and after shewed me his mighty high woods, and a number of Heronshew-nestes: But cruelly, I tooke as much pleasure at the sight thereof, as Iacke an Apes doth when he hath a whip at his tayle. After all these sightes, he returned to his house, and by the way he said, Master Clowes, I will holde you no longer with me, but I will send you with my men to London, for I must confesse I haue stayed you longer time then I meant to haue done: and in conclusion, he gaue me 20. pound, and promised mee to rest my assured good friend during his life. But to conclude, I note his vnfortunate end, whereby it presaged he was borne vnder some vnluckie Planet or Crosse day. For within fewe yeeres after, he took occasion to ride abroad, as at many other times he vsed to doe, but in returning home to his owne house, it was said, he entering into a Lane, and attempting to open a great gate, sodainly his horse started aside, and fled away, whereby the Gentleman fell from his horse vnto the ground, and there sodainly brake his owne necke: So his horse ran home, and he being left behinde, the seruants went and sought for him, and found him stark dead, and his necke broke: Thus far of the end of the Master, now to the end of his man, which he appointed to be Master Storyes guide, the onely Phoenix, whom he dearly loued, but not for his good conditions. Within a yeere after his Ma. came to his vntimely death, (whose end was onely to God so: known & prefixed) this swaggering fellow did sodainly grow into great misery, & so vpon a time hee came to London, and there I saw him: presently hee craued of mee some reliefe, for hee said, for want of seruice hee was brought into great povertie: And eade I must confesse I had small deuotion vnto him, but yet I gaue him some what to be rid of his company: thus he went his waies, saying, he did hope
it

He liued
wickedly &
died miserably.

It would be better or worse with him shortly. Indeed it was reported that not long after, he did consort with a crew of his old companions, & they together immediately robbed certain Cloathiers of the west country, & being all takē, were at y^e Assises hanged on y^e gallows at Ailesbury or thereabouts, for the said fact. Thus (friendly Readers) you have heard (as it were) the tragical history of the foresaid Gentleman and his man. The cause which hath moued mee to publish the same is, to forewarne al young practisers of this faculty of Chirurgery, being indeed truely called filius Artis, to beware and take heed how they goe, and where and with whom they goe, especially into strange and vnknowne places, and vnto mē of such extraordinary & strange qualities, which make but a iest & pastime at the abusing of any man, be he of neuer so much worth, honesty & skil in his profession.

A fit Pulpit
for such a
Prophet.

An obseruation for the Cure of Struma, performed by me vpon a woman dwelling in the County of Essex. 1602.



Amongst others that I haue cured this present yeere Anno 1602. there repayed vnto me, a woman being about the age of thirtie yeeres, dwelling in the County of Essex, thzee miles from my now dwelling house at Plasto, in the parish of Westham, within the said County: which woman was a long time molested and troubled with certaine Carnosityes and hard Strumous swellinges vnder her Chinne, some moueable and some vnmoueable: the which woman I did take in cure, for the said infirmity, and after speeches had, I perswaded her
I 3. that

that shee would permit mee to take her Strumous swellings away by Incision, but it fell out shee she wed her selfe faint-hearted, and so unwilling to suffer that action by Incision. Notwithstanding, she hauing an ardent desire and affection to bee cured by mee, was very willing to indure and abide the force and painfull working of the Causticke, which was perfozmed as folloiweth.

The incredible operation of this simple Causticke now following is above beliefe, being indeed made but onely of the powder of new quick burnt Lime-stones, as they come out of the Byll, and of Hope well mixed together, An. q. s. Here some peradventure wil say, it is a great vanity in mee, to commend a remedie which is well knowne already, (it will bee that it is prescribed for) but I will leaue to answer such objections, and will procede with matter of moze importance, that is to wit: After I had well defended the partes about, then I applyed vpon these swellings, the aforesaid Causticke, which she reasonable well endured, for the space of thys houres: and then I remooued it, and in place thereof I applyed other medicaments, onely to mollifye and loose the Askers, which was made by the said Causticke, and also I gaue with her (of the same remedie) home to her house, to dress her selfe with all: where shee remained for the space of five daies, in the end ye shall note, she returned againe to me, being very faint, pale and ill coloured, thereat I much marvelled, to see so sodaine an alteration: then I demaunded the reason of her, shee answered and said it was by reason of the bad sent and ill saours of the Askers, and of the filthy corrupt matter, which did run from the foresaid Cauterized Strumous swellings, that greatly offended her stomacke, and by reason of the sensibilitie of the grieved partes, which were sharpe, mozdant and
 byling,

byting, and that was after the Askers were removed: and further, she confessed in the end, that she was quick with childe, which troubled her greatly, all which causes being considered, I very much feared an vntimely birth, but I tolde her she was much too blame, that she did not acquaint me therewith, befoze I tooke her in cure. Howbeit, God did so open my knowledge and vnderstanding, that all thinges fell happily out, better then we looked for. So after, I appointed her to bee dressed twice a day with conuenient remedies, and then by the vse of some metalline instruments, onely to apprehend and to pull out part of the foresaid Strumous swellings. So, according as I haue said befoze, those which are Masters and Professors, chosen to performe the like operation, ought indeede to haue a Lyons heart, a Ladies hand, and a Haukes eye, for that it is a worke of no smal importance. Then by the application of these two noble compositions, being irreprouable and most iudicially penned, and of great truth and probability in this cure, that is Vnguentū Apostolorū mesuæ, & Vnguentum Agyptiacum, with other worthy Agglutinatives and drying medicaments, often times befoze named, and thus she was perfectly cured within the space of 10. weeks. Friendly Reader, y^e cause chiefly which hath moued mee to publish this obseruation amongst the rest, is partly (as I haue befozesaid) to render some frutes of my labours, studies and time spent, which as it may here appeare, is no afternoone mans worke, as some rake-thames & belly Gods haue falsely and slanderously so reported: but the troth is I haue carefully laboured here, also to admonish euery young practiser of Chirurgery, which is rightly called filius Artis, that hee in no wise attempt the like cure, vpon any woman with childe, without some sage aduise: for great was the troubles and daungers that

that was like to haue followed, but happily were they prevented through the helpe of Almighty God, &c. Now here I will forbear any further to discourse here in, but I will set downe certaine Prescriptions worthy of obseruing, which I haue gathered out of Plinie, (a most worthy writer) for the cure of the soze named Cuill, the which I will here set downe word for word, as followeth.

*The cure of the King or Queenes
Euill, after Plinius Secundus
description.*



The blood of a Weisell is good for the Wennes called the King or Queenes Cuill, when they be excoriated and doe run: so is the Weisell it selfe sod in Wine, and applyed. Provided alwaies, that they run not by the occasion of any lancing or Incision, made by the Chirurgians hand: and it is commonly said, that to eat the flesh of a Weisell is as effectuell for the cure: so are the Ashes of a Weisell calcined vpon the fire made of Vine twigs, if they be incorporated with Hogs grease. Item, take a greene Lizard and binde it to the soze, but (after thirtie daies) you must doe so with another, and this wil heale them. Some make no moze a doe, but in a little boxe of siluer, keepe the heart of a Weisell, and weare it about them. If a Woman or a Maide bee troubled with the Kings or Queenes Cuill, it were good to make a Plaster or Linament of old Shell Snalles, and
let

during the Cure. Moreover, there is a kinde of earth-
 Beetles, called Tauri or bulles, which name they took of
 the litile Hornets that they carry, for otherwise in co-
 lour they resemble Ticks, some terme them Pedicu-
 los terrarum or earth Lice: these worke also vnder the
 ground like Wantes, and cast vp mould which ser-
 ueth in a Linament for the Kings Cuill, and such like
 swellings: also for the Conte in the feete, but it must
 not be washed off in thre dayes space. Howbeit, this
 is to be noted, that the medicine must be renewed every
 yere, for the same mould will continue no longer in
 vertue then one yere: In some, there be attributed vnto
 to Beetles, all those medicinall properties which I
 haue assigned vnto Crickets called Grillj. Moreover,
 some there be, who vse (in maner and cases aforesaid)
 the mould which Antes doe cast vp. Others (for the
 Kings Cuill) take vp as many Maddes or Earth-
 wormes in number, as there be Wennes gathered and
 knotted together, and binde the same fast vnto them,
 letting them dzy vpon the place, and they are perswa-
 ded that the same Wennes will dzy and consume away
 together with them. There be againe, who doe get a
 Wiper, about the rising of the Dog-STARRE, cutting off
 the head and taylor, (as I said befoze of the Snakes) and
 the middle part betweene they burne: the Ashes that
 come thereof, they giue afterwards to drinke for thre
 weekes together, every day as much as may be compre-
 hended and taken vp at thre fingers endes, and thus
 they cure the Kings Cuill. Moreover, there be some
 which hang a Wiper by a Linnen thred, fast tyed
 somewhat vnder the head, so long till shee be strangled
 and dead, and with that thred binde the Wennes or
 Kings Cuill aforesaid, promising vnto the Patient as-
 sured remedye thereby. They vse also the Solwes
 called Multipedæ, & incorporate the same with a fourth
 part

part in proportion of them, of true Turpentine: and they be of that opinion, that this Dyntement or Salve is sufficient to cure any Impostumes whatsoever. Acrius also sayth, if a man should eat a Viper, it is a most notable thing: whose authority others also haue followed in administering vnto Strumous persons Trochiscos Viperinos, or the Pilles of Vipers, with good & happy successe. Also it was said, it was the experience in times past of countrymen, that if any had eaten a Snake, hee should be deliuered from Struma. Thus much touching Pliny his manner and order which hee hath published, for the Curing the Kings or Quænes Cuill.

The conclusion.



And thus (friendly Reader) it were a great argument of folly & shameles impudency in me, worthy to be laughed at, once to thinke that I could haue any way instruct the learned Physitian or Chirurgian, in the Cure of the Kings or Quænes Cuill, before named. I am not so full of chiloish toys: but if I were, I doe full well know they might by their prouident wisdomes and learning easily circumuent mee, though I doe confesse, I am not altogether insufficient to perfoyme this enterprize I haue here set downe and taken in hand. The onely cause why I haue done it, is (as I haue before said) for the benefit of all young Students of Chirurgery, who haue a long time expected the comming forth and the publishing of this Booke: whose honest zeale and affection towards me, hath induced mee the rather to set forth the same. But before I would attempt it without good aduise, I did first intreate diuers

I = Physitians

Physicians and Chirurgians (men of a singular percer-
uerance, in perusing and examining the same) of whom
I haue had a favourable acceptation: And this I did of
purpose, least some might (otherwisse) lay stumbling
blocks in my way, onely to impeach these my painfull
labors & trauels. And so I do make a final end, acknow-
ledging as I did in y^e beginning, That the gift of healing,
is the gift of God: howbeit, I doe not heere presume, or
once take vpon me to enter into the high cure of the sa'd
Cull vsually called Schrophula, in such wisse as God
hath giuen diuine & peculiar giftes vnto Princes: but
my full intent hath alwaies been onely to direct the true
path-way of Artificiall giftes (w^{ch} God of his great good-
nes giueth to men of Arte) knowledge & skil in Physick
& Chirurgery, w^{ch} is perfozmed & done by the applicatiō
of interfall & exteriall medicamentes, appropriate & ap-
proued profitable therfore. For it is a true saying: God
hath created medicines of the earth, for the reliefe & com-
fort of man; and it is said: He that is wise wil not refuse it.
And thus last of all, I thought it not impertinent, heere
to diuert & di^{re}resse frō the matter, & wholly attribute all
diuine honoz & reuerence, for the great cure of the fore-
named Cull, (by Gods gracious good giftes) vnto our
most prouidēt, wise & vertuous Princesse, the Quēnes
most Royall Maiesty: For whom let vs all pray, that
the Lord God Almighty & eternal Saviour wil send her
Highnes still long and long to raigne ouer vs, to our
great loy, happines & comfort, so that she may liue long,
and many happy yeeres & daies, to hold by the Scepter
of this Kingdome, in Christ Iesus. Amen.

The Lord of Hoastes, preserue these coastes,

Our gracious Queene defend:

And graunt her peace may still increase,

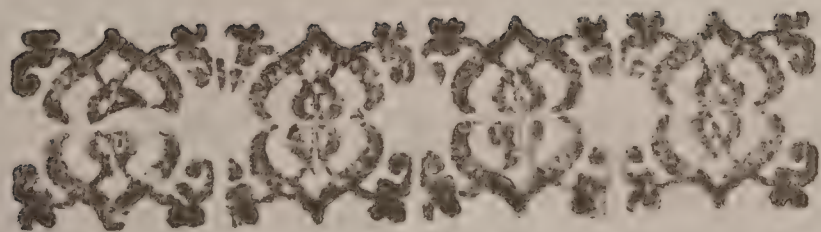
Vntill this world shall end.

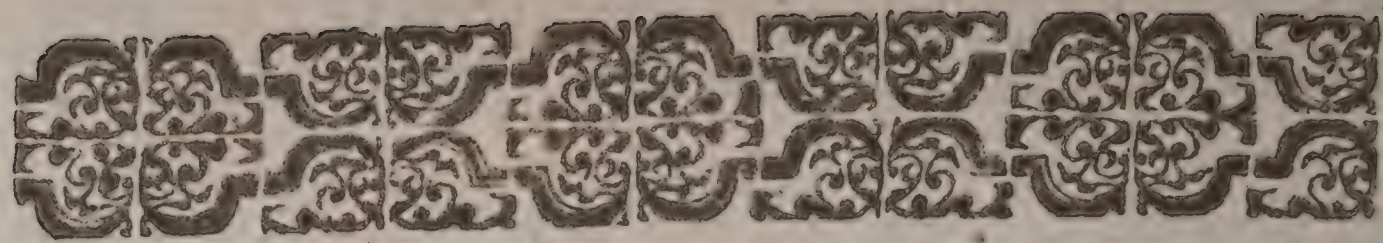
FINIS.



Friendly Reader, I hope you shal not think your time & trauel mispent, if you will be pleased to vouchsafe, with diligent regard, the carefull reading of this small Treatise: wherein it may so fall out, that some blemishes or ouer-slips hath passed, notwithstanding, all the watchfull eyes and great paines and care hath been taken to the contrarie. For the which, if any such faultes happen to bee, then I desire thee (curteous and friendly Reader) to censure it with fauour, & eyther with your pen amend what is amisse; or otherwise, returne me a friendly admonition, which at the next impression shall willingly be amended, sith at this time the number is not many, which I haue caused to be Printed. Then as for the enuious, idle & ignorant Momus, (of whome I know I shall be priuily pinched) of such bad persons I refuse and disdain to be censured, and iudged by: And thus I leaue thee (friendly Reader) in the Lord Iesus.

From my now dwelling house at Plasto, in the
Parish of Weltham, in the Coun-
ty of Essex.





This Booke vvas ex=
amined, seene & allowed to be
Printed , according to order appointed :
And are now to bee solde at Master Lay-
bournes, a Barber Chirurgian dwelling
vpon Saint Mary Hill, neere
Billings-gate.

